The Daily Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie, John M. Thompson, William D. Forten, Joseph A. Benham, Marcus A. Davis, George Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, Theodore M. Wilson, John M. Broomall, Francis Shroder, Mark H. Richards, Edward H. Green, David K. Shoemaker, Daniel B. Miller, Leander M. Morton, Theodore Strong, John Passmore, William J. Colegrove, Robert Meriil, Henry Grady, Robert Bell, Jasper M. Thomson, Isaac Frazer, George M. Andrews, Henry Lloyd, John J. Gillespie, James Patterson, John W. Wallace, Charles C. Boyd.

State.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

JUDICIARY.

President Judge Fifth Judicial District,
JAMES P. STERRETT.

Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates at Large.

William Davis, James L. Reynolds, Samuel E. Dimmick, George V. Lawrence, David N. White, W. H. Abney, John H. Walker, William M. Meredith, Joseph Gazzam, Fell, Harry White, William Lilly, Lin Bartholomew, Hugh N. McAllister, William H. Armstrong.

District Delegates.

Thomas Ewing, Mathew Edwards, J. W. F. White, Thomas MacConnell, Samuel A. Purviance, Thomas Howard.

County.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AT LARGE.
SAMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

ASSEMBLY.

First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.

JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN B. HARR.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Horse Humanity.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* tells this beautiful incident: The intelligent horse very often sympathizes with animals in distress. A gentleman's dog was set upon by a crowd of cruel boys, and pelted with sticks and stones. The poor dog had given no offense; but this mattered not. He tried to escape from his tormentors, and had nearly succeeded in doing so, when a stone hurled with great force, struck him on the forelegs, bruising the flesh and fracturing the bone. The animal howled piteously, at none of his persecutors went to his relief. Having injured him they turned their attention to other way, and left him to his fate. The dog limped into the stable of Mr. Edward Kilpatrick, moaning piteously. In one of the stalls of the stable was a well-bred young horse of more than ordinary intelligence. The distress of the dog seemed to move the eart of the horse to pity. He bent his head, aressed the canine, and carefully inspected the roken leg. Then with his fore feet he pushed e other straw into the corner of his stall and made a oft bed on which the dog was induced to lay himself down. A close and affectionate intimacy at once established between the horse and the dog. he latter, after having limped painfully back and he day, on receiving a s feed, thinking the dog ight be hungry the equine bowed his head, caught ie shoulder gently by the skin of the neck, and with is teeth lifted him into the trough or box. The og fell to with a hearty will, and showed his gratiude was equal to his appetite. Days and weeks passed, and e dog and horse continued fast friends. The former as soon fed them both, and the invalid grew strong, gil fat on the wholesome diet. At night the wo animals, this strange trio brought together, slept i the most loving manner. The horse would arise a stage after for the purpose, and the dog and elderly eunuch the canine form with one of his one-legs. It is seldom that such a beautiful and etherbonic friendship is brought to our notice. The horse howed for the unfortunate more on that feeling which one generally thought only existed in human nature. ne morning they found one dozen rusty young, who were presumed to walk in the image of their od. Nay, it took the poor creature but a month to ion to his master and home, and tenderly nursed the ame back to health and strength. We claim to be practical rather than sentimental, still we cannot esist the thought that the horse revealed more videnees of a divine nature that day than the boys, who receive credit for having immortal souls, while they reviled and persecuted, he payed the art of the good samaritan; and in so doing he developed a power of thought and intelligence too exalted to be the simple offspring of that so commonly call instinct. The horse reasoned, and hen acted like a Christian.

Fruits of France.

The people of France appear to care very little for ny fruit except the grape, which are for sale on the treets in great quantities at a half franc, or forty ents, per pound. Peaches and pears are not raised o any extent, and are sold at three to five cents ach. Good pears or good peaches cannot be had or less than four or five cents each. They are very large in appearance, but do not have the rich flavor hat our fruit has. The pears especially are comaratively tasteless. The seem to be bought nearly altogether by strangers, the Parisians scarcely ever ut little for them. Canteeupes are also very arge, and have all the aroma of our melons. But are very inferior to the latter. They are eaten with sugar, ut very few are brought to market.

The only vegetables which the Parisian cares bout are cabbage, potatoes, beans, peas, cauliflower and lettuce. At least no other kind is ever seen at he hotel table, or in the bills of these. Cabage is served with fresh meat and lettuce with hicken, it being scalded or soaked in oil. When eas are served at the *table-d'hote* you are expected o eat them by themselves. Potatoes are only served with fish, but are cooked for at a restaurant potatoes re served to you fried, but they have evidently een previously boiled, mashed and then puffed up n the same manner that a doughnut is. They look ike sliced potatoes, but they have gone through ome mysterious process which renders them no onger potatoes.

Novel Mode of Propeling Ships.

It is now proposed, by an English inventor, to propel ships by making the waves act upon the hull, according to the following novel method. Beneath he keel of the vessel he would fix two oblong steel frames, each filled with two sets of blades to open and shut crosswise—one frame to be secured to the fore part, and the other to the stern, both the frames being fixed at an angle. The action of the blades on the sea, the pressure of water on the frames would of necessity force her forward; and, when she sank, the blades, opening, would form the opposite angle, and the outward motion thereby continued. It is also claimed that this apparatus would have the effect of steadying the vessel—that, when she rolled over to the right, the blades on the left side of the frame being shut, the frames would tend to right her back to the upright position; and when she rolled to the left, the closing of the blades on the right side would have a similar effect. The angles of the frame would be altered to increase or lessened, according to the state of the weather. To stop the vessel it would be simply necessary to close the blades in the frames. The action of the appliance depends entirely upon the motion of the waves.

A Long Cruise.

A Hartford (Conn.) paper says that twenty-two years ago James Steele, of that city, sailed from New London on a whaleship. That was soon after the death of President Zachary Taylor, and before Greeley had begun to be talked of for the White House. It was a good while ago, as things now go, and such a project as the Atlantic Ocean telegram, or the abolition of slavery by a civil war, would have stamped its announcer as a lunatic. Mr. Steele left the ship at Australia, and was by his friends both supposed to be dead. He sent many letters, but none of them were received, and until this week—when he again made his appearance in Hartford, having arrived last week at New London—he did not know of the death of his father, his brother and other relatives. His adventures among the salvages of the South Sea Islands, and in New Zealand, have included a wild and strange variety, and he has met pretty much everything but Cook. He stopped on different whaling vessels, and cruised about the Antarctic here spring, Australian autumn, and winter in June. He finally married an English girl in Australia, who has now inherited some money, and Mr. Steele thinks of buying himself a farm there once more. If he and his wife cannot suit themselves in America they will go to London.

Nevada Copper.

Large deposits of rich copper ore have been opened in the White Cloud District, twenty-four miles south of Oreana, in the State of Nevada. Some of the ore from the White Cloud mine sent to this city is a sulphuret, containing twenty-nine per cent. of copper and $11 per ton of silver, and it is worth $200 per ton at the mine. The cost of sending to this city is $14 per ton, but a road now being built to the district will save $5 per ton on transportation. The lode is three feet wide, and one hundred tons of the richer class of mineral are now in the dump ready for shipment to Swansea. The poorer ores will be used for factories in Reno and this city for the manufacture of bluestone, for which purpose they are worth about $60 per ton. The value of the ore has increased considerably in consequence of the late rise in copper. The district has a large number of lodes, and miners are at work there now on ninety-one different claims."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A PENNSYLVANIAN has invented a rat trap that is made to operate upon the selfish passions of the poor rat, and lure him to his ruin. The *Machine and Farmer* in a description of the trap, says that a mirror is set in the back part of the device beyond the bait, and as his ratship is out on a foraging expedition, he spies the bait and at the same time discovers his own image in the mirror to be another rat making for it on the opposite side. This is too much for rat nature to stand and he goes over, so he rushes for the bait and is caught.

THE business of building railroad bridges, formerly done by the railroad companies, is now done almost exclusively by private parties. A company in Chicago, which commenced in a small way some twenty years ago, now require works covering thirty acres of ground in which to conduct their business, and have constantly on hand amounting to over three and a half million dollars. Iron bridges have been built in Pennsylvania for more than one hundred in South America.

THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

Denver—Scenery of Colorado—Narrow-Gauge Railroad Manitou—Pittsburgh Visitors—Pueblo—Hedito Mexicans—Sangre de Christo Pass—Fort Garland—San Luis Park—Sarratch Valley—Cochetopa Pass, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, W. T., }
September 17, 1872. }

Denver, the newest center in the West, is quite a busy, bustling place of some twelve thousand inhabitants. When your correspondent wrote it up about a year ago, and predicted a rapid growth, it numbered about eight thousand people. Many new buildings have been erected, some of which are large, handsome brick blocks, and the city is spreading out in every directions. Railroads already connect it with the East and West, and a new one is pushing South, and others are opening up the surrounding country. We think it to-day the most promising city in the West. Many Pittsburghers have registered at the hotels here *en route* for the East and West, and many more attracted by the grand scenery of Colorado.

There is no section of the country that presents greater attractions to the tourist than Colorado. It is so easy of access, that one can by rail penetrate into the grandest scenery of the Rocky mountains. Going west, one has Idaho, Central, and Georgetown, with Gray's Peak as a background, and next Colorady Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Ute Pass, and Pike's Peak; and everywhere grand valleys, canyons, waterfalls, and snow mountains. We left Denver for the south, on the Denver and Santa Fe railroad, the only narrow gauge railroad, we believe, in successful operation. We are narrow gauge men only in a moderate degree. We think them just the thing to develop a new country, and open up the West, some of which, by the way, is so poor that the whole value of the land opened up would not pay for a wide gauge road.

The road bed, rails, cars, locomotives, bridges, and the whole "outfit" cost less than half as much as a broad gauge road. The cars are not half as high from the ground as the ordinary passenger car; the seats are single on one side and double on the other, and there is just room for one to move about comfortably. Economy in space is well consulted. It is called "The Baby Railway," and as the engine upon the diminutive coaches drawn by a Porter and bell locomotive, it really looks like children playing "going a journey."

The road follows the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, now covered with a fresh coating of early white, a show, which will grow in volume with every storm, until valleys are filled and the peaks rounded over. We never saw these grand mountain ranges look more beautiful than with their present fresh, white covering. Your correspondent stopped at Manitou, the new Saratoga of the West. Though opened less than a month, by many Pittsburghers (who, of all people in the world are first to appreciate a good thing) have graced it with their presence. It is situated right among the mountains, at the mouth of Ute Pass, and under the shadow of Pike's Peak. There are quite a number of fine medicinal springs, not equal to Saratoga, yet possessing virtues which, combined with the pure mountain air, cannot fail to bring life and health to the visitor. It is just the place for the Garden of the Gods, one of the wonders of the West—a singular, rocky formation, similar to that on the outer world of massive rocky bastions, towering up a thousand feet, and opening just wide enough for a carriage way between them. The fantastic and mountain forms, the curiously shaped rocks and grand canyons, and the scenery in endless variety, is something which it is pure air and medicinal water, one of the most attractive resorts in the country.

Among the Pittsburghers who still linger here are Mrs. and Miss Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. McAleavy, and on the register, and remembered by the guests, are Hon. Felix R. Brunot, H. R. Porter, W. A. Stowe, Miss Ella Sawyer, C. B. McVey and wife, Harvey Childs and wife, Mrs. Fenno, Rev. R. H. Morgan and wife, and others. Edward Ditmidge, of Ditmidge & Sons, is spending the season at Ostrich Springs, four miles from Manitou. W. L. McClintock and wife and the Misses McClintock were also there earlier in the season. Dr. G. M. Hilsey and his daughter, *en route* from the West, were at Idaho Springs, and did up the mining region.

Pueblo, the present terminus of the railroad, is quite a brisk little town of 3,000 inhabitants. In 1867 there was but one house in the place.

Leaving Pueblo at 8 P. M., of a horribly dark night, we cross the Arkansas River and enter the region of Mexicans, adobes, bedbugs and *other* civilizing influences—a hundred years ago. Twelve miles out we crossed the St. Charles river, fording it with some difficulty. At our point of crossing, three days before, two Mexicans were drowned by the bursting of a water-spout, that swept down the river in a wave twenty feet high. During the morning we skirted the Green-Horn and Spanish Peaks, and in the afternoon the Mexican town of Bedito. The houses are built of adobes, are one story high, and are inhabited by all that goes to make up the family. Some of our party, who spent the night there, were driven into the court yard at midnight by the domestic vermin, which successfully disputed possession of all indoors. The population of all this section is largely Mexican, and they live in primitive simplicity. Their houses, built of mud, are half under ground; their possessions are a few goats, their business driving ox teams; their pleasure riding a donkey without a saddle, wearing a dirty face, swearing Spanish oaths, and, in some sections, carrying a shroud for a change of linen. In their only substitute for the wars they carried on under the delightful rule of Mexico. The women—the romantic, dark-eyed señoritas—have a wear bright colored petticoats, a graceful drapery over their heads in place of bonnets, and their shapes, and applying the colors regardless of style.

As a people, the reputation of our Mexican (American) population is bad—very bad. Horse and mule trade in stolen stock, and three-fourths of the depredations in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, due to Indians, are either committed or abetted by Mexicans. One evening, we camped a few miles from the Mexican town of Loma. At noon a party of the miner came in with a nugget worth $250. Before night he was made away with, and the nugget (or to a Mexican) of $250 was divided up. At another camping place, we saw a bright, active American boy of thirteen years of age, who, a month or two ago, three Mexicans attempted to burn to death, because they thought he knew of some of their horse stealing operations. Very few of the Mexicans speak English, (yet all of them are sworn), and to our repeated inquiry as to the road, we received the reply, "yo no comprehende Inglese, Senor, yo es Mexicano."

The ascent of the Sangre de Christo is for several hours quite gradual. Rising in front of us a mountain storm has wrapped us in mist, but back of us two distinct and extended valleys bathed in sunshine open up, surrounded by mountains, the one in the mountain range. The horizon is bounded by a range of high, square mountains, and in the distance infernas stain higher square buttes rise up as watch towers. All the way to the top of the pass we had flowers of every variety and of most beautiful hues, and for the shades of evening crossed our roadway, new and more beautiful varieties, the night of frost, began to make its deeper delicate petals. It was quite late in the evening before, (by a steep and most difficult ascent of eight miles) we gained the summit. At eight miles, and our tired mules, as well as the travelers, were glad to put off for the night at a mountain cabin, during the night a severe storm raged the mountain, and as we started on our journey in the morning we are presented with a beautiful and brilliant sight on everything except our discomfort. As we approached the plains the storm grew better of us, and with a delightful air gave us a pleasant morning's stretch over the Sun Luis Park.

Fort Garland is located in the Sun Luis Park, at an altitude of 8,250 feet. It is a pleasant summer post, but for those who live in the cities, the absence of society and its ills in contact with the outside world. It is under control of the Department of the Platte, and a pleasant duty is made up by the officers and their families.

Leaving the post, we crossed San Luis Park, an extended plain containing some 9,000 squ're miles, very slightly rising at some points, but usually of level surface, with plain, destitute of wood, water and grass. It is surrounded by the Sierra Madre and San Juan ranges of high peaked mountains, and the Rio Grande del Norte and other large streams flow through a portion of it. Our second camp after leaving Fort Garland, was made in the valley of the Sawatch, a fertile valley which is rapidly settling up. Although at an average altitude of 8,200 feet, it produces grain and the more hardy vegetables in large quantities. The potatoes grow to a sizable size. It is no uncommon thing to find potatoes weighing five pounds each, turnips five pounds each, and cabbages forty pounds each, and lettuce grows with even more. Sawatch county was organized a few years ago; the population there thirty-six officers to elect, and just five voters in the county. It now numbers a thousand voters.

Leaving Sawatch Valley, we crossed the Cochetopa Pass, which is fully 1,200 feet high. The road is very steep and rough; it rained on us all the way up, and gave us a wet, disagreeable camp in the evening. On the fourth day from Fort Garland and the last from Pueblo we crossed the Indian agency.

Returning, our route was by the Cochetopa Pass, Sawatch Valley, San Luis Park, South Park, Trout Creek Canyon and Ute Pass, reaching Denver in seven days.

T. K. C.

MASS MEETING AT MEADVILLE.

A Grand Affair—Crawford County Aroused.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., September 19, 1872.

Yesterday witnessed one of the grandest turnouts to a Republican mass meeting ever seen in Crawford county. Knowing that their candidate for Vice President, Henry Wilson, was to be present, the Republicans of the west and north poured into Meadville all the forenoon. Owing to the State fair at Erie, and the fact that mass meetings are to be held shortly in other parts of the county, many staid by way who otherwise would have come, but even at that the demonstration yesterday was immense, and showed conclusively that the Republicans of Crawford are alive to the importance of electing Grant. The morning was pleasant; the streets were filled with people, and the procession was at least three miles in length, but at one o'clock, as the procession was dismissed, a heavy, cold rain set in, and the out-door meeting was a large one reduced. In spite of the rain pouring in torrents, more than three times as many as can be crowded into Buckalew a week ago, stood for an hour or more and listened to Wilson's speech. While this was taking place the court room was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen, listening to remarks from Hon. John Scott, Hon. Horace Greeley's candidate for Congress, Senator Wilson entered the court room, and at the close of Senator Scott's remarks, moved a vote of thanks. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in spite of the wet weather. In the evening senator Scott addressed a large meeting, and the Grant Guards made a fine display. Many houses were illuminated and a general jollification took place. Owing to the heavy rain, which prevented any general gathering of the people, it is impossible to tell the actual crowd in town, but that it was, but there were at least five thousand, if not more. Crawford county will do her duty, in the face of a large squad of scratchers.

WHEATLAND, PA.

Grand Picnic of Benevolent Societies.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEATLAND, September 16, 1872.

The Emerald Benefical Society, on this place, gave a picnic to-day, which was certainly the grandest affair that ever took place in Wheatland. Their club was headed by the St. Mary's Silver Cornet band, of New Castle. The Hibernian Light Infantry, societies, from Sharon were here, headed by the Middlesex brass band, and the St. Peter's society, from Neshannock, headed by the Hickory brass band. They numbered in all about one thousand, all dressed in uniform. The uniform of the Emerald benefical all the other societies. They formed a line in Church street, and marched through the principal streets, thence to the grove, where there was a bountiful supply to fill the inner man, after which some went to dancing, to music furnished by Wm. O'Brien's string band. During the day there was a wheelbarrow race for a meerschaum pipe, which was won by Patrick Lyden, and then a sack race for a silver cup, which was won by Daniel Meher. Everything passed off in all the gradeest style, and a drunken man was on the ground. All the citizens are feeling proud of the good behavior of the clubs.

Stamp the Documents.

By act of Congress, June 6, 1872, all stamp taxes on instruments in writing are repealed from October 1, 1872. The same act provides that in the meantime the holder of any instrument in writing, of whatever kind or description, which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, may make application to any Collector of Internal Revenue, who is directed thereupon to affix the stamps provided by proper holder upon such instruments in writing as required by law, subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws. All holders of promissory notes, deeds, bonds and other instruments in writing required by law to be stamped, according to the provisions law above stated, may avail themselves of this opportunity to render them legal and valid.

THE nurse girls of Paris, who are to be seen in Palais Royal and in Tuileries Garden of an afternoon, keep the little girls and boys in their charge out of mischief by having red or blue ribbons tied around their waists and keeping the end in their hands. They are never allowed to go farther in advance of their nurse than the end of their ribbon, which is about four feet long. They do not appear at all relative under the constraint, and have evidently been raised under leading strings. The nurse girls in Tuileries Square would have a merry time of it if they were to attempt to constrain Young America in this way.

A SCIENTIFIC RECLUSE.

A California Curiosity—A Hermit Who Holds Strange Theories.

The Los Angeles *Daily News* tells of a hermit living in that city, known as Dr. Money, or Bishop Money—a Scotchman of past fifty years, by profession a naturalist, who has traveled extensively, a great reader and a hard student, who, during his peregrinations has made fine collections of specimens of natural history, and who holds remarkable theories on some subjects. From the Indians he has gained much information regarding their origin, the condition of the country before its settlement by the whites, the character of the animals that inhabited the land, etc. All this he has conveyed to canvas, having drawn a large map showing the territory now encompassed by the United States as it was four hundred years ago. The sections inhabited by the various tribes are traced out, and the region wherein certain animals were to be found are severally defined.

Theology has been one of Dr. Money's favorite studies. He has a large diagram representing the various epochs of the Christian religion adorning the walls of his study. It contains much curious and interesting matter, and is an index to the immense amount of reading he has done during his lifetime.

The most curious thing, however, of all Dr. Money's profession or collections, is that of a map explaining his theory of the warm oceanic currents. A copy of the map has been filed in the Recorder's office in this city. The Doctor believes the earth to be hollow; in other words, that a chimney passes through this globe from the North Pole to the South Pole. He accounts for the open sea, professed to have been seen in the Arctic, and supposed to be surrounding the North Pole, on the theory that the waters of the ocean there form an immense whirlpool as they sink into the center of the earth. The water then passes down the chimney, towards the South Pole, between two subterranean fires, by which it effects in two ways. In the first place, it keeps the fires within proper bounds, not allowing them to increase; again, the sea in the water furnishes these fires with fuel, keeping them from extinguishing. During its passage through this chimney the sea becomes heated, and when it emerges at the outlet at the South Pole it is warm. There it splits into two streams, both flowing northward—up the Atlantic and the other up the Pacific—meeting one another again at the North Pole. The substance collected by the water in its passage through the bowels of the earth will not permit of its mixing with the ocean; thus it is that these warm currents keep together in a body. Whatever other merits the theory may possess, it has the advantage of being novel. The doctor, we believe, intends forwarding a copy of his map to Washington.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 19th says: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is about to commence the construction of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, which is to be an extension of the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad (better known as the Connellsville). The surveys and locations of the western portion of this line have been completed, some one hundred miles of road fetching from Havana, on the Lake Erie or San dusky division, to Defiance, O., is to be place under contract at once, and the remainder to Chicago—some one hundred and three miles—in a few weeks, or as soon as the right of way is perfected and a few additional sections in Indiana. The work on this portion of the line being light, can be quickly finished, and in connection with the Lake Erie and Western Division, will give a continuous rail from Baltimore to Chicago entirely under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In the shortest time possible. This will be by the use of the entire main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio, crossing the Ohio river at Benwood, but when the Belleville extension of the Connellsville road is completed, starting from a point on the latter road, ten hundred miles be only Cumberland and terminating at Wheeling, the route will be materially shortened, and constitute a line placing the more than 200 miles of road in Ohio, now under construction with which it will be place in connection.

The eighteen cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, main stem and branches, in August last, amount to $1,256,916.25, against $1,147,241.99 in the corresponding month last year. The earnings of the Wash ington branch, both in freight and passenger, show an increase, notwithstanding the opening of the rival road, the Baltimore and Potomac of some $2,500. These aggregate earnings for August are equal to any ever heretofore earned by the road.

Commencement at Wooster University.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., September 18, 1872.

This has been a rare week for Wooster. The commencement exercises of the University of Wooster, which have been postponed until the present, are now closing. Many visitors from a distance are present, together with the Board of Trustees, and a large accession of students, all of whom have engaged a rich and literary treat.

On Sabbath, at 3 P. M., President Lord delivered the Baccalaureate sermon in Kankis Chapel. The unusually large audience which was present listened with marked attention to the able effort. Prof. Evans, of Lane Seminary, delivered a very interesting address before the Brainard Missionary Society. Subject: "Missions in the Sandwich Islands." The evening address of the Alumni before the Athenæum and Irving literary societies was delivered by the Rev. D. McIlvaine, of Newark, N. J., and late Professor of Belles Lettres in Marietta College; subject, "Social Science." A brief analysis of the address, as they still fall into the error of the age, that whereas a hundred years ago, whereonly a month or two ago, three Mexicans attempted to burn to death, because they thought he knew of some of their horse stealing operations. Very few of the Mexicans speak English, (yet all of them are sworn), and to our repeated inquiry as to the road, we received the reply, "yo no comprehende Inglese, Senor, yo es Mexicano."

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T. K. C.

MASS MEETING AT MEADVILLE.

A Grand Affair—Crawford County Aroused.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., September 19, 1872.

Yesterday witnessed one of the grandest turnouts to a Republican mass meeting ever seen in Crawford county. Knowing that their candidate for Vice President, Henry Wilson, was to be present, the Republicans of the west and north poured into Meadville all the forenoon. Owing to the State fair at Erie, and the fact that mass meetings are to be held shortly in other parts of the county, many staid by way who otherwise would have come, but even at that the demonstration yesterday was immense, and showed conclusively that the Republicans of Crawford are alive to the importance of electing Grant. The morning was pleasant; the streets were filled with people, and the procession was at least three miles in length, but at one o'clock, as the procession was dismissed, a heavy, cold rain set in, and the out-door meeting was largely reduced. In spite of the rain pouring in torrents, more than three times as many as can be crowded into Buckalew a week ago, stood for an hour or more and listened to Wilson's speech. While this was taking place the court room was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen, listening, en. during prevailing the rain, John Scott, and to remarks from Hon. Horace Greeley's candidate for Congress, Senator Wilson entered the court room, and at the close of Senator Scott's remarks, moved a vote of thanks. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in spite of the wet weather. In the evening senator Scott addressed a large meeting, and the Grant Guards made a fine display. Many houses were illuminated and a general jollification took place. Owing to the heavy rain, which prevented any general gathering of the people, it is impossible to tell the actual crowd in town, but that it was, but there were at least five thousand, if not more. Crawford county will do her duty, in the face of a large squad of scratchers.

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First-Class Security.

State Loan of Arkansas,

7 Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds.

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AT 70 CENTS

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Pledges their splendid endowment of Lands, Railroad Rolling Stock, Station Houses and all other property or the faithful payment of interest and principal, making this a

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WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers.

49 WALL STREET, New York, or of

R A B McVAY & CO., Bankers

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A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

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N. HOLMES & SONS,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great South American BLOOD PURIFIER

JURUBEBA.

It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which, from continued use for months, is finally destined to exert a radical cure, but it is a discovered ingredient, which, under the most adverse circumstances, will relieve the most inveterate cases of dyspepsia, and in the most obstinate cases of liver complaint, after all other remedies, have failed to effect a cure. Dr. Wells's Jurubeba Tonic Pills, will cure the worst cases of constipation in a few days. Dr. Wells's Carminative Balsam will relieve the most distressing case of colic in twenty minutes. Dr. Wells's Pain Killer will relieve pain in any part of the body. Dr. Wells's Sozodont for the Teeth and Breath, is unequaled. Dr. Wells's Hair Restorative will restore gray hair to its original color. Dr. Wells's Rheumatic Syrup will cure the most inveterate case of rheumatism in a few days. Dr. Wells's Carbolic Tooth Powder is the best dentrifice in the world. Dr. Wells's Liquid Pearl for the complexion will remove freckles, pimples, sunburn, tan, &c., and render the skin soft, white and beautiful. Dr. Wells's Extract of Jurubeba is the most powerful blood purifier ever discovered. Dr. Wells's Pain Killer will relieve pain in any part of the body. Dr. Wells's Sozodont for the Teeth and Breath, is unequaled. Dr. Wells's Hair Restorative will restore gray hair to its original color. Dr. Wells's Rheumatic Syrup will cure the most inveterate case of rheumatism in a few days. Dr. Wells's Carbolic Tooth Powder is the best dentrifice in the world. Dr. Wells's Liquid Pearl for the complexion will remove freckles, pimples, sunburn, tan, &c., and render the skin soft, white and beautiful. Dr. Wells's Extract of Jurubeba is the most powerful blood purifier ever discovered.

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IS THERE WANT OF ACTION IN YOUR LIVER AND SPLEEN? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes poisoned by accumulated impurities, and Fever sores or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Cancer, Piles, Fever Sores, Tetter, Scrofula, and Consumption will follow.

Take JURUBEBA to cleanse, purify and restore the vitality of the blood, and prevent these results.

HAVE YOU A DYSPEPTIC STOMACH? Unless digestion is promptly attended to, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Loss of vital force, poverty of the Blood, Dropsical Tendency, Consumption, and a host of diseases will follow. Take it to assist Digestion without reaction, it will tax no organ, but create no new suffering.

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Take it to tone, regulate and ward off tendency to inflammation.

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Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.

Finally—It should be frequently taken to keep the system pure and free from disease, as the great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contagious diseases.

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GLOVE-FITTING CORSET.

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They Give Universal Satisfaction,

ARE HANDSOME, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL, AND

A PERFECT FIT.

Ask for THOMSON'S GENUINE GLOVE FITTING, very stamped in the clamps with the name THOMSON and the Trade Mark.

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Persons living at a distance from New York, can order goods and remit in the most convenient form. Our Warehouses in New York, in order to get up a large trade, have decided to sell at very low prices all goods, and collect the kind and price from our nearest Agent in the place where the party lives. Goods and amounts plainly put, and when the club is complete we divide it up, and put up and mark the names upon goods in separate packages, and mark the names upon the outside in such a way that every person will get his or her own property getting exactly what he orders and no more. Orders should be sent by Express, Post Office Money Order, or by Registered New York Post Office money or ores, or by express C. O. D. if desired, send the goods by express to "collect on delivery."

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POWERFULAND ECONOMICAL HEATERS

James A. Lowe, Patentee.

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**ST

The Daily Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

OUR WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

$155,463,678 the Value of the Productions for the Year Ending June 1, 1870.

The completete statistics of the manufacture of woollen goods in the United States, as returned as the ninth census for the year ending June 1, 1870 have just been sent to press from the Census Office and exhibit the following:

Of the 2,991 establishments in the United States there are in Pennsylvania, 457; New York, 254; Ohio, 229; Massachusetts, 186; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 157; Tennessee, 148; Kentucky, 135; Illinois, 109; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 83; New Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 63; Rhode Island, 63; Vermont, 60; Wisconsin, 54; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 46; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 29; Texas, 26 Utah, 18; South Carolina, 15; Alabama, 14; Arkansas, 12; Delaware, 11; Mississippi, 11; Minnesota, 10; Kansas, 9; Oregon, 9; California, 5; Louisiana, 2; Florida, 1; New Mexico, 1.

The capital of these 2,991 establishments is reported at $98,893,521. The number of steam engines is 1,660, with a horse power of 28,900; and other motive power, 2,092, with horse power of 59,332. The number of sets of cards is 566, with a daily capacity of 367,392 pounds of carded wool. The number of broad looms is 14,039; narrow looms, 10,044; spindles, 1,345,496. The average number of hands employed during the year has been—male 16 years, 42,726; female 16 years, 27,662; and all children, 2,643. The amount of wages paid to the hands during the year is reported at $26,857,572. The total value of materials used during the year was $96,493,-679; which the amount paid for clothing and other stuffs was $6,833,346.

There was consumed during the year 17,311,824 pounds of foreign wool, 154,767,075 pounds of domestic wool, 17,571,929 pounds of cotton, 19,372,602 pounds of shoddy, 2,576,419 pounds of woollen yarn, 3,368,949 pounds of cotton yarn, 1,312,560 yards of cotton warp, 10,753 pounds of silk warp. The value of all other articles used was $5,699,259. Among the productions of these 2,991 establishments are 61,349,-619 yards of cloth cassimeres, and sheetings, 58,995,-286 yards of flannel, 1,941,865 yards of felted cloth, 2,643,767 yards of repellants, 2,826,455 yards of tweed and twills, 14,078,629 yards of satinets, 5,506,902 yards of kerseys, 14,189 yards of jeans, 14,130,214 yards of linseys, and 1,502,782 yards of negro cloth. Number of pairs of blankets, 2,000,439; number of horse blankets, 58,268; number of carriage robes, 22,-569; number of coverlids, 326,744; number of shawls, 2,212,761; number of pounds of yarn, 14,156,237; number of pounds of rolls, 8,683,969. Total value of productions, $155,463,678.

An Inextinguishable Light.

The great necessity for some marine signal light, which should be almost inextinguishable, has been the occasion of much taxing of the inventive powers among those who take a deep interest in such improvements. A self-lighting signal lamp, which is likely to be of great use has been invented. Its peculiarity is not that it is self-lighting, that its flames can neither be extinguished by water or any other means, and that it is incapable of setting fire to objects while, at the same time, it is at the same moment brilliant and of long duration. The new lamp consists of a cylindrical vessel, closed at the top with a conical point, and provided below with a tube six inches in length. The vessel is to be filled entirely with fragments of broken bottles of all sizes, and is then covered up air-tight, so that the preparation can be kept many years without change.

When the lamp is to be used the tip of the cone is to be cut off, and an opening made at the end of the narrow tube referred to, and the lamp inserted in a wooden float and thrown into the water. The water penetrates through the lower end of the tube, and comes into contact with the phosphide of calcium, and is decomposed with the formation of phosphuretted hydrogen gas, which is developed in great quantity, and which, escaping through the open tube of the cone, becomes ignited and burns in contact with the atmospheric air. An experiment was lately made with the signal light, in which the gas threw a column of flame from the steamer, and drawn along behind by means of a string, and at a short distance from the stern. When the lamp touched the water a brilliant flame shot out immediately from the opening; and, although it was continually dragged under the surface by the motion of the vessel, the light remained unextinguished, even after the lamp was submerged. After a time the string was cut, and the lamp allowed to float behind, and it was visible for a long distance from the light disseminated around it.

Competition in Europe Against American Petroleum.

A formidable competition is springing up in Europe against American petroleum. It has been discovered that the hitherto rejected oil distilled in Galicia possess capabilities that warrant anticipations of an immense yield. Although the wells were discovered some time ago, the people in the oil regions neither understood its utilization nor had they all the machinery at hand, and the samples sent to market were too inferior to be commendable as a competitor against American oil which, now, however, in a small village twenty refineries are already busy. Galicia's future as a petroleum producing country, Americans, now on the spot, direct from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and thoroughly familiar with the subject, declare to be unquestionable, and that the oil production of that country increases daily. A number of companies have immediately been formed in the country; a few at first; they have now swelled to a great many ones. And it should be noted that all the prospecting has been surface boring hitherto, the deepest shaft sunk below a depth of 800 to 900 feet, while the Americans hope for the greatest results at a profundity of 1,500 to 1,600 feet. The fulfilment of these expectations is all the more likely, as all the experience thus far made in the Galician oil regions proves that the bulk of the oil ascends from a certain depth.

Peat as Fuel in Metallurgy.

For a long time past attempts have frequently been made to render peat profitably available as a fuel for metallurgical purposes, but the record of trials which have been published on the subject are not a little conflicting.

The compression of the peat is, of course, one of the most important operations, and numerous plans and contrivances have been brought forward for effecting this object. By one of these methods, the peat is reduced to pulp in a sort of pug-mill or other machinery adapted to the purpose, and is afterwards drained or moulded into brick-shaped pieces, either with or without pressure. The peat thus severed is then carefully dried, of course a much less weight than when moist, and is ready for use.

In Bavaria, peat bricks are extensively used under locomotive boilers; and in Sweden it was long been employed in the smelting of principal ores, being or reheating furnaces—being fashioned into brick of convenient size for such use, and subsequently dried by artificial heat of a temperature almost sufficient to cause incipient charring.

A social gathering of Poles was held in the latter part of July at the little village of Kenast, all of whom supposed themselves safe from the Russian spies who swarm in every part of the realm. Alexandrina Kossowitz, a beautiful girl, whose father, a Polish nobleman, had lost his life in the recent Warsaw troubles expressed her sympathy with the unfortunates whom the rigor of Russian law had executed or exiled. All present were loyal to the interests of Poland; but one among them, a young woman of Alexandrina's age, was still more faithful to her love for revenge, for the betrothed of Miss Kossowitz was a young doctor who had transferred his affections from herself. As soon as the festival was concluded, she hastened to the nearest authorities and divulged what Alexandrina had said. On the following day the trembling girl was arraigned by two Cossack guards before a petty judge, and sentenced to receive the infliction of thirty five lashes of the knout—a great act of clemency and forbearance, as her sedition merited death. Upon the appointed day she was marched before a guard of 100 men to the scaffold, stripped to the waist, and with hands bound above her head and ankles manacled received up on her bare back the cruel punishment in mute agony. A few days afterwards the Polish papers announced that this young woman, who had been knouted for seditious utterance, had secured a vial of prussic acid and drowned her shame in suicide.

CALIFORNIA is prolific of strange occurrences in domestic life. A wealthy couple residing at Oakland had been married a quarter of a century, and issued invitations for their silver wedding celebration. The fashion and elite of San Francisco were there, and filled the saloons of the mansion with their splendid dresses and joyous smiles, and all sorts of silver ware as wedding presents appropriate on such occasions. A beautiful young lady, the daughter of the house, was demurely helping her mother entertain the guests and arrange the wedding feast, and in the crowded rooms her mother's disappearance was not noticed. Presently she was missed, and search was vainly reified, with her fair brow encircled with a wreath of the myrtle. A gentleman-in-waiting for the gentleman seemed to have dropped from the clouds with a wedding garment on, and took his place proudly at the right of the demure young lady. The minister as suddenly appeared in front of them, and the whole scene presented a tableau which the observer wedding company began to comprehend. On opening the marriage license the officiating minister discovered that it had been procured in San Francisco, and therefore was not available in Oakland. It was remembered that the end of the pier, which was not far off, had been judicially decided to be in San Francisco. The whole company took the train for the end of the wharf, and the young couple were made one on the pier by the light of a lantern, beneath the starry skies.

THE Supervising Inspectors have closed their investigation of the terrible Mells disaster, and forwarded their report to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. They condemn Capt. Burton for leaving the steamer to the management of the second pilot, W. W. Palmer, and for wasting precious moments in endeavoring to ascertain the damage done to his vessel, which should have been devoted to the saving of his passengers and crew. The Captain seems to have been totally unequal to the emergency. There is no evidence, from any source on, that there was a proper state of discipline on the vessel. Every one connected with the steamer appears to have taken upon himself the responsibility of doing anything he wished. The conduct of the officers in lowering the boats was bungling and unskilful. Their conduct was cowardly and contemptible in the extreme. They put the men, women and children to take care of themselves, and the first of the lower officers were dastardly in their behavior to the helpless. The pilot, Charles L. Barton, master; Abraham Torrey, first pilot, and W. W. Palmer, second pilot, are revoked.

On the 16th of the present month the completion of the great breakwater at Portland, England, began 25 years ago, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies, in which the Prince of Wales participated. This breakwater is a mile and a half long, is 300 feet wide at the base, and 10 feet high. In the construction nearly 6,000,000 tons of stone have been erected. The line of wall is broken at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore, where an opening of 500 feet wide has been left for ships to pass out western end of the work. Convict labor has been largely used in the construction of the great work, the result of which is an artificial harbor of refuge, 1,500 acres in extent, facing Channel across the channel. There is yet to be completed a fort near at the sea end of the breakwater to serve as a protection to the harbor.

WITHIN the past two years Greeley has denounced the members of the Democratic party as "swindlers," "plunderers," "thieves," "Stanfians," "repudiators," "keepers of dens of prostitution," "fathers of mulattoes," "lovers of rum," etc. The Indianapolis *Journal* states that the escort of Mr. Greeley in that city were one person who had served a term in the penitentiary for gambling, one who is under indictment for swindling, one who was dishonorably discharged from the army, and one who is the keeper of an infamous den of prostitution. These men were among the officers of the escort and seven accompanied Greeley into his private apartment at the hotel. Who will say now that the Democracy are not rallying around their candidate?

A PATENT method of preparing rabbit skins and fur will be exhibited at the Vienna exhibition. The hair is to take the place of wool and beaver to a certain extent in various manufactures. As the fecundity of rabbits is proverbial, and they are easy to rear and support, and as their flesh is excellent food, there will be a great demand for them. The changes in manufactures are no less significant than those of nations. Countries may rise or lose their seats at any day, whether it be of war or of commerce. France, seeing her commerce threatened by a new Prussian-Italian railroad through the Alps, dedicates an immense canal to the Mediterranean, carrying merchandise at sixteen francs the ton from Paris to Marseilles, and dashing the hopes of Genoa to pieces.

FRAUDS IN MILL FEED.

Startling System of Frauds Practiced by Chicago Millers—Money for Tacts but Death to Horses.

Some portion of the article known to the trade as "mill feed," sold in the Pittsburgh market, is made in Chicago. The amount is small, we rejoice to say, but too large to the extent of every bushel sold. The agents of the Chicago Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have lately made some astounding discoveries in the stables of one of the street railways of that city, where the appearance of the horses indicated the use of poor feed. Several officers of the railway company were arrested and fine on complaint of the agents. It turns out, however, that they were themselves victims of black rascality seldom equalled. The West Side City Railroad Company work seven hundred horses on their various lines, their stock being continually recruited with young and flashy horses from the country. They frequently lost strong and healty animals in the most unaccountable way, while their stock generally showed the most remarkable deterioration without apparent cause. The arbitrary deterioration without apparent cause. The arbitrary deterioration without apparent cause. The arbitrary

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 19.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

W. T. RYAN, Business Manager.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Pardon of Yerkes.

The Grounds on Which It Was Done.

The Plot Against Hartranft Exploded.

Overthrow of His Enemies.

For weeks and months past the State has been filled with vile charges against the integrity of Gen. John F. Hartranft, based upon an affidavit alleged to have been made by Chas. Yerkes, Jr., and in the possession of Dr. Kline of bogus diploma notoriety. Mr. Yerkes is confined in the penitentiary, having been convicted on a charge of larceny as bailee growing out of his failure as a banker with a large amount of the funds of Philadelphia on deposit. He denied the authenticity of the affidavit in letters that were published, but the genuineness of the letters were assailed, and it is openly charged that Gen. Hartranft and his friends were using all their influence to prevent the pardon of Yerkes, lest, being at liberty, he would make the most fearful and damaging disclosures. It was not only stated, but directly alleged, that if at liberty he could "a tale unfold" that would utterly ruin the Republican candidate for Governor, and prevent his election. On Friday, Governor Geary pardoned him, and one of the first uses he made his liberty, was to go in person to the office of the *North American*, in Philadelphia, and swear to the publication of the affidavit, which, though given, fully vindicating General Hartranft and establishing conclusively that Paine, who is the author of the charges, was both a forger and a thief.

Then what do we see? Why the very men and papers that had charged Hartranft and his friends with keeping Yerkes in the penitentiary to prevent him making disclosures, see a howl about his release, and say that his statements were in pursuance of a corrupt bargain for his pardon.

The pardon was granted upon its merits, when Yerkes was convicted, Judge Ludlow, a Democrat, and Judge Finletter, a Republican, put upon record a protest against the sentence, on the ground that evidence failed to show that he had been guilty of any offense known to the penal laws of the State. A large majority of the Philadelphia bar signed an opinion to the same effect. Seven thousand of the most prominent and influential citizens of Philadelphia asked the pardon. Every officer connected with the city government, including the Mayor, City Solicitor, and all the members of Councils, united in the request, and the Democratic man who prosecuted him, went repeatedly to Harrisburg and urged the Governor to grant it. Every newspaper in Philadelphia, including the *Age* and *Forney's Press* advocated it. Democratic members of the Legislature went in person to the Governor and solicited it. In fact help in the same manner as the rest of my account's in my books?

Seventh. Was there any connection between this account and the fact of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania owing that it was in any way benefitted by the State property?

Eighth. Is there any evidence to show that the money deposited by the Commonwealth was used for the benefit of either the State Treasurer or the Auditor General, or any one other than myself, in the regular course of my business?

I consider it necessary to have undoubted testimony, by and relative to my own affairs, which to contradict the assertions when made, to the effect that I have speculated with the funds of the Commonwealth for the benefit of its officers.

Yours, truly, CHAS. T. YERKES, JR.

In reply to this I received the following:

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.—Dear Sir: I have been very sick since last Sunday, and scarcely able to go through with a day's business without the gratification of a restless night following. Mr. Hopkins has answered all questions.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN STARHAWK, Assignee.

Also, this, from Mr. Hopkins, bookkeeper for the assignees:

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1872.

Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., Esq.:

Dear Sir: The assignees say that the inquiry in yours of the 18th inst. as coming from you for your own satisfaction is entirely proper, so far as the books will furnish answers to the inquiries, and I am directed to answer it in detail.

In answer to the first, the fifth, as the book will show, is, "C. W. Mackey, State Treasurer," and in the case of the former State Treasurer it has been as follows, viz: "W. Irwin, Philadelphia," and "W. H. Kemble, State Treasurer."

Second. It has not been by any mysterious manner, but under a clear ledger heading of the parties' names as State Treasurer.

Third. The journal entries will be found as follows, when cash has been received, thus: Cash, Dr. to [C. W. Mackey, State Treasurer], for this amount received to credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and thus: R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, Dr. to cash, for amount of drafts.

Fourth. Under the name and heading of J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General.

Fifth. There is not now nor ever has been any such account as J. F. H. in your books.

Sixth. There is no evidence of any mystery or anything hidden. The account of J. F. Hartranft as Auditor General kept the same as any other customer's account.

Seventh. There is no connection between the J. F. Hartranft account and the account of the State Treasurer, nor is there anything in his (J. F. Hartranft) account showing that he was ever benefited by State Treasurer's deposits.

Eighth. There is no entry showing that either the State Treasurer or Auditor General ever derived any benefit from State deposits, or any entry to show that the State deposits were kept by any one for yourself, and in the regular course of your business.

Yours, truly, JOHN S. HOPKINS.

It will be seen from the foregoing that a great fraud has been attempted, but I am happy to be in a measure the humble means of frustrating it. Of the originator of the fraud I say nothing more; but leave them with the feeling that in their contemplation of the failure of it, that they will see again what their party record is. General Garfinkil, in his letter to the President of the International Peace Congress, at Lugona, Switzerland, alludes to the settlement of the Alabama claims controversy by peaceful means, and hopes will soon be submitted a plan of saving international disputes.

Gambetta in his speech at Grenoble, severely criticised the conduct of Thiers in prohibiting the public celebrations of the anniversary of the 4th of September. He also assailed the Legitimists and the National Assembly, but advocated the return of the seat of government to Paris.

VIENNA, September 28.—The health of the ex-Empress Carlotta is improving.

QUEENSTOWN, September 28.—The steamship Siberia, for Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, September 28.—The heavy gales which have swept the British coast for the past two days still continue. Some damage has been done to the shipping.

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BEAVER COUNTY.

Another Republican Rally at Freedom.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FREEDOM, PA., September 28, 1872.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night. A band of music from New Brighton was present. The most perfect good order and good feeling was manifest. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Shallenger, Hon. J. S. Rutan, H. J. Eberhart and J. R. Hutchison. The Republicans of Freedom are delighted with the meeting, and pledge an increased majority for the ticket.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Aid Voted to the Lake Erie, Wooster and Muskingum Valley Road.

WOOSTER, O., September 28, 1872.

Wooster township and city voted to-day $100,000 bonds in aid of the Lake Erie, Wooster and Muskingum Valley Railway, running from Black River by the Lake to the Muskingum Valley, by a vote of 1,669 for it, to 75 votes against it. The people of the city had already taken $125,000 of stock in the company.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Speech to a Small Audience.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Carlists Again.

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Russia and the Holy See.

ROME, September 28.—Negotiations between the Holy See and the government of Russia are proceeding satisfactorily. The question of the establishment of a Nuntiature at St. Petersburg has not yet been decided.

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LONDON, September 28.—A dispatch from Havre denies the statement that the steamship Helvetia was on fire there a few days ago.

The report that at a late meeting in Maynoth Archbishop Cullen opposed the home rule, while a majority of the Bishops present voted in favor of it, is said to be without foundation.

Miscellaneous Despatches.

BERLIN, September 28.—The remains of Princess Hohenlohe, who died on Wednesday last, were buried to-day.

MUNICH, September 28.—King Ludwig has appointed Herr Von Bray Steinburg Minister of Finance for Bavaria.

GENEVA, September 28.—The Roman Catholics of Geneva have protested against the removal of priest Meirnilliod by the Swiss government.

The Federal Council has called a session to-day, voted to issue an address to the old Catholic. M. Jean Henri Merle D'Aubigne, Professor of Church History in the Theological School of Geneva, has been elected to draw up the paper.

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Gambetta in his speech at Grenoble, severely criticised the conduct of Thiers in prohibiting the public celebrations of the anniversary of the 4th of September. He also assailed the Legitimists and the National Assembly, but advocated the return of the seat of government to Paris.

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ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

An Insane Woman Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLEASANT VALLEY, OHIO, September 28, 1872.

An insane young woman, living about five miles from this place, was so badly burned this morning as to cause her death in a few hours. It is supposed that her clothes caught fire from a grate in her room. No one was in the room at the time. When found by her parents she was lying on the bed, which was also nearly burnt up.

Drowned Near Lagrange, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, OHIO, September 28, 1872.

To-day, a young man named Wheeler West, a butcher, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, while attempting to ford the river four miles below this place, with his horse and wagon, was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

Fatal Accident to an Old Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 28, 1872.

An old lady named Ann M. Anderson, aged sixty-six years, fell down stairs this morning, fracturing her skull. She lived about thirty minutes.

Curtin at Home.

How He Deceived His Friends

Republicans Will Treat Him With Silent Contempt.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., September 27, 1872.

Great indignation is felt here at the way in which ex-Governor A. G. Curtin has deceived his personal friends in this, his home. Such assurances were given that he was for Grant and Hartranft that even the members of his own family were deceived. Up to Monday last they were persistent in declarations as to his loyalty. When the telegram came announcing that his letter accepting the Liberal nomination was published in the *Tribune*, Curtin's son offered to bet ten dollars that the report was bogus. Of his relatives in this place and vicinity, three brothers and eight or ten nephews who are voters, are decided in their opposition to the position taken by the ex-Governor, while his other brother is disposed to follow him into the Copperhead camp.

The report sent you of a meeting held here on Tuesday evening, indicated the state of feeling here on the subject. The Republicans will treat him with silent contempt when he comes here, which it is expected will be this evening. The men of whom he made the following remark, at the jollification over his election in October, 1860, are making preparations to receive him: "To my enemies and traducers; Behold your conqueror! I have my heel on your necks, and will keep it there for the next three years!"

Centre county will not give much if any over 200 Democratic majority in October. The Republicans are well organized, and working with a will.

VERITAS VINCIT.

CURTIN AT TYRONE.

Democrats Fail in Their Efforts to Give Him a Reception.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TYRONE, September 28, 1872.

Ex-Governor Curtin, McClure's dead duck, arrived here at 6:15 last evening. He being aware of the indignation manifested among his old political associates at Bellefonte, went to Altoona on Friday to make his stay at home less in length. Democrats here circumvent the town and say Friday to give the Duck a reception last night. Andy came, but not the people. Barrett, an old Cleardealer democratic sore-head, and a Bellefonte cemetery man, named McManus, only embraced the traitor. Only this, and nobody more. Republicans are more than active than ever before, since Andy's treachery was made public.

GREELEY.

He Gets Back Home—Indulges in Some Queer Talk About Tariff and Protection—Will Not Say Another Word During the Canvas.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Horace Greeley arrived here about four o'clock this afternoon. He made a few speeches on the route hither, and at Easton, Pa., he said: "I am a protectionist all men know; but it is equally true that if a majority of Congress should pass a law not reconcilable with these opinions, I would not exercise the veto power. With reference to the position of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform on the question, he added: "Now is there one man so unintelligent as not to know that the present prosperity of the iron interest is due to the war tariff, and not at all on the tariff, but the fact that all over the world there is little iron produced and is selling at prices nearly double those of three years ago? The world is iron hungry. The world is calling for more and no longer for railroad bonds, and so iron is high in all countries, because there is little iron can be produced. It is not probable that for five or ten years hence there will be so much more iron in the world that prices will not be relatively low, and that is the point where. Just take iron like any other product there is a world that is hungry for it, and consequently the price has gone up, not because of tariff, but simply because the world is iron hungry, and is morally certain to remain high for a considerable number of years. He believed that if thirty days before the election in 1860 the state of the country had been known as it was at the close of the war, and remained there, we should have had decisive victory. The Democratic party are supplying ourselves with iron very much cheaper than we can now get it, or could get it if the tariff were entirely cut off."

He was met by a large and enthusiastic crowd at Scranton, Pa., and also at Elmira, where he was entered a carriage with Governor Randolph, Gen. Cochran, Colonel Sinclair, and drove to the residence of a friend. No speech was made last night, standing the demands of the multitude.

A reception was tendered to Judge Lincoln Club to-day at Lake Erie, Wooster and Muskingum Valley Railway, running from Black River by the Lake to the Muskingum Valley, by a vote of 1,669 for it, to 75 votes against it. The people of the city had already taken $125,000 of stock in the company.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Commission

Refute Trumbull's Perversion of Facts

Concerning Collection of Revenue.

October Election in Pennsylvania.

Confidence in a Republican Victory.

THE HASSAUREK EXPOSURE.

Surprise at the Denial Made.

Additional Facts in the Case.

Bogus Insurance Company Unveiled.

SENATORIAL ELECTION IN OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1872.

The Civil Service Commission have prepared, and will soon publish, a letter addressed to Senator Logan in answer, to Trumbull's frequent statement on the subject that ten per cent. of the revenue annually lost in collection, an assertion which he attempted to support by quotations from the first report of the Commission last December. The letter of the Commission, which is quite long, first gives in full the passage of the report from which Trumbull takes only one sentence; shows that the statement of the loss of twenty-five per cent. was first made in the report of the House Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, was repeated in a public address by Representative Jencks of Rhode Island, and always used with reference to the administration of Andrew Johnson, and Secretary McCulloch. The losses meant were those by evasion, defalcation, violation of law and other means by which revenue was never collected, and did not refer to losses from the Treasury after the receipts had been paid. It also shows the fact that the Commissioners, Messrs. Barrett, Gould Cleardeal, democratic sore-head, and a Bellefonte cemetery man, nassled McManus, only embraced the traitor, Only this, and nobody more. Republicans are more than active than ever before, since Andy's treachery was made public.

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A reception was tendered to Judge Lincoln Club at Lake Greeley. Being introduced he made a few remarks, saying that his reception would be made with the concurring judgment of the Liberal and Democratic committees. He did not mean to be tortured into saying another word to the end of the canvass. He had been greatly cheered and strengthened by what he had witnessed during the twelve days' tour.

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A Rouser at Sewickley.

A Challenge Accepted!

Senator Graham's Vindication of Gen. Hartranft.

Able Speeches by Col. Bayne and Senator Bigham.

The largest political meeting ever convened in Sewickley borough, was held on Saturday evening last, near the public school house. The interest was heightened by the fact that Senator Graham, who had been announced to speak, would be publicly called on to answer certain questions relative to the conduct of General Hartranft as Auditor General, and by the additional fact that Senator Bigham had publicly announced his willingness to answer any and all questions that might be put to him.

The Hon. N. White presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. The whole body of the town was out, and in addition to the Sewickley club there was present the club from Neville Island.

Speech of Senator Graham.

Hon. James L. Graham was first introduced, and after he had discussed national issues somewhat, he entered his address on State matters, speaking as follows:

Fellow citizens: I find in the *Evening Leader* of Thursday last the following article:

Senator Graham on the Stand.

"Senator Graham is announced as one of the orators for a meeting presently to be held in Sewickley, in the interest of Republican candidates for Governor. If the Senator would maintain his bold upon the confidence of a very large body of his party friends who cannot avoid a strong mood by him, it will be wise in him to offer an explanation on a certain point. The point is this: How is down on the record as having testified to the belief that State officials, Auditor General Hartranft, &c., knew the fact for three years before it became public, that Evans had collected $161,163.21 and retained the whole, and that their neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature was a gross dereliction of official duty?

This is ingenious, but quite inexact and incorrect. I have not said that I "know as a matter of fact" on my belief as a member of the Evans Investigating Committee, that Auditor General Hartranft knew for three years before the Secretary of the Commonwealth knew, and that the Governor knew for public any such fact as to Evans's defalcation. I said, and I said, and as to his retention of the whole of it.

I have not read the authentic report of that Joint Committee, as published by the State Printer, and will read from it. Anybody present is at liberty to come to the court and examine it. On page 8, the committee specially refer to two payments—both amounting to $161,163.21—which Evans had made to the Treasury Department, at Washington, to George O. Evans, the official appointed by the Governor. The first payment referred to, one of $73,816 89; the second is one of $105,651 46. Now as to this first sum received by Evans, the Joint Committee say, to wit: "After adjusting the accounts settled in 1867, by Governor Curtin and Secretary Cassidy, by this internal transfer and entry, there yet remained of the accounts allowed by the act of the 17th of April, 1867, the sum of $73,816 89, for which the Secretary of the Treasury drew his warrant, Nov. 15, 1865, dated May 1, 1865, against the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of John W. Geary, Governor. It was never indorsed by the Governor, and it was not paid to him, but to George O. Evans. No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, and the Auditor General, THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT, nor the Treasury officials, knew of its payment until 1871."

The second payment, this is, again, what the committee say, on same page, 5, viz:

"On the 19th of April, 1865, a second assignment was made, allowing the state the sum of $105,651 46. Warrant to the order of the governor was forthwith drawn for this, which was indorsed by Evans, special agent, and deposited to his own credit in the Bank of Washington, of Washington, and thence checked out for his own purposes. No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury. NOR WAS ITS RECEIPT KNOWN UNTIL 1871, BY ANY STATE OFFICIAL save the governor, to whom the indorsement of the check was sent by Evans for application to his commissions."

After disposing of other matters and to the sixty days within which the accounting officers at Washington made their treasury entries to adjust the accounts finally settled, that portion of the report winds up with the declaration first quoted, to wit: "the conclusion is, therefore, that only within 1871, and we do not know this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty."

Now, I submit that the English language could be plainer? We say explicitly, in our report, a few lines above, that the money was not paid to Evans before the Accounting Department—meaning, of course, the auditor General, and the department—for the settlement of the Evans accounts, was July 20th, 1871. And we as clearly declare as to the second payment, that it was not known that the Governor, the State Treasury, nor was its receipt known until 1871 by any State official, save the Governor. How could we say more? Which of the two accusations that such a man as Gen. Hartranft, with his heretofore record, and high social, moral, and political standing, should sit at once and tamely submit to the calumny of bribery and corruption for so paltry a consideration as $7,000? That he would do so "pending" monstrous for human belief.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne followed in an able speech, confining himself solely to national questions. It was now nearly ten o'clock, and the visitors from Neville Island, with accompanying music, proceeded to leave for home on the train. The great mass of the audience remained, and called loudly for ex-Senator Bigham.

Speech of Mr Bigham.

Mr. Bigham, on coming to the audience, regretless of the lateness of the hour, went into the record of General Hartranft, as Auditor General, with great detail, and proved conclusively that he had been guilty of no improprieties whatever in the transaction of the latter report, messengers to the Pittsburgh, Ohio and New Jersey Conferences were appointed. For the first, also, deputations were named to visit the State Conference, to the Erie Conference, to the Annual Conference of the West Penn R. R. at 8:30 A. M., you can go by a free special train to the sale of lots in this village.

Square Dealing

Results from the rigid enforcement of the one price system in our business. Everything marked in plain One Price Clothing House, where the best goods are sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Planing or Moulding Machine, by a Young Man of steady habits. Address J. F., Connellsville office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A WELL experienced Salesman wants a Situation. References can be given. Address P. A., Connellsville office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000—ON first-class Mortgages. Apply to R. MILLER, Real Es tate Agent, 101 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Must come recommended. Good wages given. Apply at 97 Roberts street.

WANTED—SALESMAN—MUST BE well posted to the Wholesale Grocery Business. None other need apply. ARNOLD, RAY & CO., 242 and 244 Liberty street.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice, Roaches and Bed Bugs to buy Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SALESMAN—ONE AC-quainted with the Dry Goods trade, experienced in Dry Goods and Ladies' Furs. To such an one a good salary and permanent situation will be given. Address A. B., this office.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—At Wages $2 per day. Apply to Foreman Harvest Hands, on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad, in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MUSIC TEACHER—A Lady or Gentleman to give instruction on Organ and Piano. Salary liberal; situation permanent. None but first-class need apply. Address T. P. BROWN, Lawrenceburg, Pa.

THERE will be a meeting at the Stone Tavern, Union borough, Thirty-fifty ward, this (Monday) night, at eight o'clock sharp, for the purpose of nominating two Select, and one Common Councilmen. A full attendance is requested to select suitable representatives.

THE Christian Alliance will hold their regular weekly meeting in their rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets, to-day (Monday) at eleven A. M. Business of special importance to the Christian community will be considered. All are invited to be present.

J. CLYDE SULLIVAN, Paymaster U. S. Navy, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Europe.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Appointments in the U. S. Court.

On Saturday, in the United States Court, the following list of Supervisors for both parties at the coming election was approved by the Court:

WARD.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
Pittsburgh.		
First	Jas. B. Hinder	M. P. Cassiday.
Second	Dr. A. Arthurs	C. C. Taylor.
Third	David Sims	H. S. Floyd.
Fourth	W. A. Herron	Joseph O'Brien.
Fifth	W. M. De Camp	J. H. Callahan.
Sixth	Joseph Coopey	H. Stewart.
Seventh	James Orsinow	Henry H. Smith.
Eighth	Wm. H. Gienn	John Coyle.
Ninth	James Taylor	Peter Zern.
Tenth	David Beck	John Grant
Eleventh	Jos. W. Lewis	A. Barbin
Twelfth, 1 p	Jas. Nesbs	S. C. Rafferty.
Twelfth, 2 p	W. Johnston	I. A. Carlin.
Thirteenth, 1 p	C. P. Duff	R. G. Atkinson.
Thirteenth, 2 p	T. H. Dickson	S. Musgrove.
Fourteenth	C. L. Magee	Peter Connelly.
Fifteenth	John H. Kerr	P. Wesenberger.
Sixteenth, 1st p	Dr. W. M. Kern	John J. Torley.
Sixteenth, 2d p	A. B. Boal	Jas. S. Devlin
Seventeenth	Joseph Mitchell	D. C. McCormick.
Eighteenth	C. W. Lewis	N. P. Sawyer.
Nineteenth	John Beckert	Robt. O. Whitten.
Twenteth	W. H. Denniston	Jas. F. Ritchart.
Twenty-first 1 p	W. P. Miller	Wm. F. Stewart.
Twenty-first, 2 p	Henry Shade	H. Gallaghan.
Twenty-second	H. A. Collier	W. C. Kerr.
Twenty-third	Geo. S. Oliver	Dr. C. Evans.
Allegheny.		
First	S. C. Schoyer	T. B. Sweringen.
Second	W. P. Price	James J. Ellis.
Third, 1st pct	John Richert	Chas. P. Whitton.
Third, 2d pct	John H. Mayer	James Stewart.
Fourth, 1st pct	James Ewart	F. H. Winsor.
Fourth, 2d pct	Walter, Jr	John Fitzel.
Fifth	Christ Heeb	G. W. Mothersel.
Sixth	W. B. Rice	A. W. Thacken.
Seventh	Robt Henderson	John Lodor.
Eighth	H. F. Eggers	Jesse Sutton.
Ninth	O. S. Herrington	Wm. Tosh, Jr.
Boroughs.		
Aferntown	Isaac Scarrom	Joseph Allen
Belvue	Col. Shannon	Thos. Williams.
Birmingham, 1 p	Jas. McDonald	F. A. Geibel.
Birmingham, 2 p	Robt. Scott	Levi Scarrom.
Braddocks	Jos. Petty, Sr	Alex. Law.
Elizabeth	H. B. Abraham	Daniel Lawson.
Birmingham, 1 p	Henry Chess	Edw. Hogan.
Birmingham, 2 p	H. B. Brown	Harrison Estep.
Elizabeth	Jno. McCandless	Ed. Richardson.
Monongahela	Nathan Brokaw	Pat. Loughran.
Mt. Washington	H. B. Smithson	Wm. Eigle.
McKeesport	P. D. Marsh	Jas. F. Ryan.
Millvale	M. L. Johnston	Jas. C. Jackson.
Manchester	Jas. P. Wellor	———
Mansfield	John McCullough	———
Ormsby	R. H. Darsie	Edw. McClernan.
Sewickley	H. C. Christy	Daniel Reisinger.
Shantsburg	W. A. Lewis	Wm. Smith.
South Pittsburgh	W. H. Barr	John Reilly.
St. Clair	August Ammon	James Salvain.
Temperanceville	Adam Weaver	J. C. Swearer.
Tarentum	James Dickey	Jas. Borland.
Union	Parke M'Kee	Joseph Rogers
Versailles	Isaac Morley	———
West Pittsburgh	Wm. Ream, Sr	Patrick Foley.
W. Elizabeth	Wm. White	Thos. White.
Townships.		
Baldwin, 1st pr	John Redman	Wm. Franey.
Baldwin, 2d pr	H. Johnston	Samuel Gregg.
Charters	George Abel	B. C. Sawyer.
Crescent	Jno. Hamilton	John Shrodes.
Collier	Archibald Pilson	Edward Harrington
Elizabeth, 1st pct	W. P. Sprague	Andrew Mcginly.
Elizabeth, 2d p	Wm. L. Douglass	John Painter.
Elizabeth, 3d p	Wm. L. Douglass	John

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

THE opening of the new Wigwam, Penn avenue, was the occasion for a fine Republican meeting on Saturday. Hon. P. C. SHANNON spoke earnestly in behalf of Gen. HARTRANFT—devoting the most part of his speech to the State issues. The recital of BUCKALEW'S record and the defense of HARTRANFT produced good results and excited much enthusiasm.

CERTAIN bonds were abstracted from the City Treasurer's office in Philadelphia recently. A MRS. FUREY was arrested as one of the parties implicated, whereupon PAINE, the notorious, immediately turned up as her bail! He is also the individual who played the "Jack in the Pinch," in the TWITCHELL trial, and talked learnedly to the jury as to the "center of percussion," &c. He was the bull of EVANS, the President of the College that sold diplomas, and had its charter repealed by the Legislature last winter, and has now assumed the character of a Liberal Reformer, under the patronage of MCCLURE. What a Reformer to be sure!

AT the Lincoln Club rooms in New York city, last Saturday night, HORACE GREELEY made a speech, which, brief as it was, will probably give more unmingled satisfaction to his friends than the most elaborate address he has yet delivered. He observed that he did not intend to be tortured into uttering another word during the campaign, at the same time virtually apologizing for his recent astonishing acrobatic performances, by explaining that the trip from which he had just returned was undertaken with the concurrent consent of the Liberal and Democratic National committees, whose members by this time probably concur in the opinion that they made the worst mistake of their lives in letting him go, and with whom GREELEY himself unquestionably now concurs in the belief that his defeat would have been a good deal less overwhelming had he remained at home.

WE print this morning an able speech, delivered by the Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM, at Sewickley, on last Saturday, to which we invite the careful attention of our readers. Although it was felt by all candid men that the unanimous report of the joint committee on the EVANS case had completely acquitted General HARTRANFT from all blame or censure, yet unscrupulous and dishonorable attempts have recently been made to misconstrue, twist and distort that report, so as to make it appear inimical, in some degree, to General HARTRANFT'S integrity. The Hon. D. N. WHITE, at the beginning of the campaign, refuted the charges then made. General HARRY WHITE, another member of the committee, has since, on the stump, frequently repelled all such false charges and interpretations. And, now, the chairman of the committee, Senator GRAHAM, in an unanswerable manner, has given a finishing touch to the whole series of objections and cavils. In the face of all the evidence what reason can a Republican give for refusing to support General HARTRANFT?

THIS is the last week of the campaign. Within that period the most determined and vigorous exertions yet made by the Confederates will be put forth. They realize that the defeat of BUCKALEW will seal the doom of GREELEY beyond all doubt. Hence, during the next few days, the State will be swarm with *imported libelers* who, notwithstanding the complete exposure of the rascally plot against General HARTRANFT, will stick at nothing that promises in the least to promote the success of the conspiracy in which they are engaged. All that is necessary to defeat their machinations is for Republicans to stand firm. The most pitiless inquiry into the character and antecedents of General HARTRANFT has only shown how utterly false and cowardly the charges against him have been. He deserves the support, not alone of every Republican, but of every man, whatever his politics, who believes in decent warfare and reprobates villainous foul play. Let the infamous persecution to which he has been subjected, and out of which he has come triumphantly vindicated, be rebuked with the withering contempt which it merits.

SOME of the Southern papers are already beginning to speak out concerning what they expect to do with and make of HORACE GREELEY in the event of his election, for which they have been taught to look. One of the most influential of these, remarking on the fact that a number of Southern Democrats oppose him on the ground of his past Republicanism, says that such men do not understand the situation, and states that the supporters of the GREELEY ticket in the South do not propose to trust their candidate. "We know," it says—

"Full well how to deal with the Democratic leaders of the North. They have confidence in the friendship of the Southern States. We have but to assume a bold front, and they will again follow us like neglected curs that have found their long lost masters. No one need oppose Greeley because they fear to trust the heaven-forsaken old renegade. It is not proposed to trust him. The success of the Greeley ticket means the restoration of the South to its former glory and greatness."

The same paper mentions the "cheering intelligence" every day received concerning the "increasing popularity" of the "heaven-forsaken old renegade," particularly as respects his prospects in this State; which, should it elect BUCKALEW in October, will, it is argued, be certain to place the success of GREELEY in November beyond question. The people of Pennsylvania know, therefore, what the defeat of General HARTRANFT portends. Not a Republican in the State can plead ignorance of the real intentions of those who have "put a hook in the nose" of HORACE GREELEY. The question is, whether any can be found to assist in the furtherance of their reactionary designs by voting for BUCKALEW, the man on whose success or defeat the entire conspiracy hinges.

ELSEWHERE in this paper are printed HORACE GREELEY'S remarks on the tariff question, delivered at Easton, in this State, last Saturday, on his homeward return from his Presidential begging tour. We bespeak for them careful perusal and consideration on the part of the manufacturers and business men of the State. HORACE GREELEY not only in the most emphatic manner reiterates his pledge that, in the event of his election, he would veto no measure which a free-trade Congress might pass, however disastrously, in his judgment, it might affect the general prosperity of the country, but he openly proclaims as an incontrovertible fact, that which for more than a quarter of a century has constantly been denounced as a ruinous and fatal sophism—namely, that the prosperity of our iron interest is in no wise dependent on the tariff. In other words, HORACE GREELEY would have the country abandon every advantage which it has gained, in the very moment in which it begins to reap the fruits of the policy of protection; and this, notwithstanding that the abolition of the tariff would not render foreign iron a single penny cheaper, but would only reduce the national revenues to the extent of the aggregate amount derived from existing imposts. In everything which has heretofore caused the people to respect and esteem him, HORACE GREELEY has turned his back upon himself. Voters of Pennsylvania, what do you propose to do with this mad mendicant when, on the 8th of October, he asks you to indorse him, through the election of his Benchman, BUCKALEW?

GREAT MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA FOR HARTRANFT.

When the plot to tarnish the honorable name of General HARTRANFT was first concocted, we predicted that in the end it would cover its authors with ignominy, and that the trustworthy and incorruptible people of the State would rally to his support in exactly the degree in which he was belied and defamed. Nor has our confidence in their faithful, manly instinct been disappointed. Everywhere the wrongs attempted toward him are recoiling upon those who gave them birth. The latest manifestation of the magnificent unanimity with which the sterling citizens of the State are closing in around General HARTRANFT, preparatory to elevating him in triumph on the shoulders of their ballots, occurred in Philadelphia a few nights ago; when the thousands of solid men of that city—its merchants, bankers, manufacturers and professional classes—assembled almost as one man to give expression to their belief in his integrity, and to brand with their scorn the foul slanders which have been invented for the purpose of injuring him in the estimation of the people. Such an uprising—at once so spontaneous and massive—has seldom or never before been witnessed in that portion of the State, and its vivifying effects will be felt throughout the entire eastern part of the Commonwealth. Now let the Republicans of western Pennsylvania rally to the vindication of their grossly persecuted leader in the same high spirit of impartial justice, and teach these moral cut-throats a lesson that shall make itself felt in every campaign, whether in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, hereafter in all time to come.

AT LAST.

The banded conspirators who have been engaged in the diabolical plot against General HARTRANFT, and, through him, against President GRANT and the peace and safety of the nation, have now an opportunity of reflecting upon the meaning of the pithy old saying that the devil always deserts his dupes at the last pinch; while the faithful men who, through thick and thin, have stood beside their chosen standard bearer, upholding his cause and defending him from the villainous attacks with which he has been hounded, have the proud satisfaction of seeing the leader in whom they believed and trusted not only fully exculpated from every charge that has been brought against him, but vindicated more completely and triumphantly than often falls to the lot of wronged and innocent men. The outrages heaped upon General HARTRANFT have been almost unparalleled for their number and vindictiveness, but his justification is as comprehensive and clear as the crusade against him was dark and infamous; and he should be borne into the office for which he has been nominated upon the shoulders of such a majority as has never before been given to any candidate for the same position.

In view of the momentous issues involved in the success or defeat of General HARTRANFT, the testimony of YERKES can only be looked upon in the light of a Providential interposition in favor of the imperiled truth. It will of course be charged by the opposition that he was pardoned by the Governor for the express purpose of enabling him to furnish the testimony he has given. Even if this were true it would in nowise alter the case. It is better that a dozen guilty persons should escape than that one innocent man should suffer; and in this instance the perfidy was so foul, the plot so subtle, the malignity so intense, that had YERKES been pardoned with the avowed design of enabling him to right the grievous wrong under which General HARTRANFT suffered, it would have been a meritorious action, deserving the commendation of every honest and right-minded man. But the action of the Governor in the premises had no reference whatever to any actual or supposed political emergencies. The pardon was granted at the solicitation of several thousand reputable citizens, of all shades of political opinion and all classes of occupations and pursuits. And every one who desires the triumph of justice, and the downfall of a disgraceful conspiracy, will certainly be inclined to admit that YERKES, by the frank and straightforward course he took immediately after his liberation, has gone far to prove himself not undeserving of the Executive clemency extended to him.

His statement, with its supporting proofs, absolutely leaves nothing to be added. It tears the whole indictment against General HARTRANFT, in all its counts and specifications, to pieces, and scatters the rotten shreds to the four winds of the heavens. The entire character and complexion of the case is reversed. Henceforth it is not General HARTRANFT, but his unmasked accusers and persecutors, who are on trial. As long as the lips of YERKES could be kept padlocked, there was of course a possibility that the conspiracy against General HARTRANFT might be made to succeed, but the instant he took the witness stand, that moment the shameful plot tottered and fell. It is not surprising, therefore, that the parties to this foul bargain should howl and gnash their teeth, or that PAINE—the dealer in fraudulent medical diplomas—the conscienceless quack who has done more than any other swindler living to bring a noble profession into disrepute—the miscreant who obtains access to private papers under false pretenses, and stamps himself a wretch by trying to palm off forged signatures and affidavits as genuine and trustworthy documents—should grow perfectly desperate, seek to bolster one lie with another, and plunge still further downward in the abyss of infamy in which for years he has been sinking.

But the game is up. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may." Sooner or later the buried truth will cleave its way upward through the closest and thickest impact of treaded falsehoods. In the present case, this restitution of warped appearance to straight reality exactly hits the moral requirements of the situation. In any event we should have succeeded, because the people of Pennsylvania are slow to be influenced by the appeals of partisan malice, and would not have permitted themselves to be driven back from the advanced position thus far maintained so grandly in every State in which a conflict has occurred. But, now that bitterly assailed merit has been so triumphantly vindicated, the insulted voters of the State, whom it was sought to drag from their convictions by as perfidious a machination as was ever hatched, will not only elect the Republican State ticket, but will do so by a majority so majestic as to make these baffled assassins of character remember their overthrow unto their dying day.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRANT.

We do not believe that General HARTRANFT will be defeated—this, for the reason that we have firm confidence in the patriotism and intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that an organized, persistent, desperate conspiracy is now on foot, engineered by GREELEY'S supporters, and which will be pushed with constantly increasing energy from this time forward until the election is over, to beget and foment disaffection in the ranks of the Republican party of the State, under the specious plea that the State and National campaigns are wholly separate and distinct, and that BUCKALEW'S election in October would in nowise impair the prospects of a Republican success in November. Upon the acceptance or rejection of this fatal sophistry by the Republican masses of the State, the whole Presidential battle hinges. The plot is the last resort of the Greeleyites, and they will push it to the last extremity. Hence the limitless list of lies daily created and scattered abroad with reference to General HARTRANFT, and the slanders and calumnies which are spawned faster than they can be killed. There is but one way to meet the danger, and that is for every Republican to spurn every appeal to his selfishness and prejudice, from the beginning. BUCKALEW is the representative of Greeleyism, and HARTRANFT is the color-bearer of Union Man is all there is of the matter. Every man who votes for BUCKALEW votes for GREELEY, and helps to make his election sure. Explain it as one may, there is no escaping this logic. Every GREELEY paper in the country sees that this is the case, and urges the massing here of every GREELEY agency that can be brought to bear in furtherance of BUCKALEW'S election, in consequence of it. This is the reason of the immense impouring upon us of GREELEY orators from all quarters of the Union, and the cause of the intense solicitude everywhere exhibited by the Confederate press as to the result of the October struggle. Every other part of the line is abandoned for the time being. On BUCKALEW'S election they have staked all, and they ask the Republicans of Pennsylvania to assist them in making their conspiracy successful. The question is, will they do it? We say, no!

HARTRANFT THE NATHAN MURDERER!!

The chain of evidence is not yet complete, but in the hands of experts backed by willing and able men, the case is being worked up. Starting with the fact that the General was in New York at the time of the murder and a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the immediate neighborhood of the NATHAN house, that he was seen to go into the street, return to the house and disappear, and that he left the city on the early train next morning, it will not be difficult, it is thought, to connect him with the tragedy, if the enemies of General HARTRANFT think they can win by it, and the services of Col. MCCLURE can be obtained. At any rate there is as good ground for the horrid suspicion as for other charges that have been made against General HARTRANFT, and notably the perfectly monstrous misrepresentations of the facts relating to what transpired while he was a guest of a committee of German citizens on the occasion of his recent visit to Pittsburgh. The slanderous publication—slanderous of the German committee and population as well as General HARTRANFT—has been completely refuted by the emphatic statement of the gentlemen composing the committee. The refutation does not rest on their statement alone, although that would be sufficient. The inherent improbability of the slanders made and repeated against Gen. HARTRANFT in this connection must be apparent to every candid mind. The persons making affidavits have perjured themselves, as a multitude of witnesses can substantiate; and it will be well for them if they escape the penalty of false swearing. The miscreant engaged in fabricating these calumnies is himself as bad as the perjured wretches he has pressed into his service, and if he had his deserts would be in the penitentiary today. That institution may yet claim its own.

DR. PAYNE, THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS AGAINST HARTRANFT.

Dr. WILLIAM PAYNE, of Philadelphia, is just now the most prominent and conspicuous of the ardent politicians who are laboring to destroy General HARTRANFT'S reputation, and thus to prevent his election as Governor of Pennsylvania. Though well supplied with base agents here, willing to say or do whatever they are bidden to say or do, or whatever may seem to their corrupt malignant sagacity adapted to blacken the character of the Republican candidate in the estimation of honest voters, these zealous politicians felt that they could not get on without PAYNE. Several days ago they sent for him and found him "willing." PAYNE has already told his story and exhibited his forged and stolen papers in this city, not only to many persons in private, but to considerable numbers of people expressly gathered together to enjoy the entertainment. Perhaps no other single fact better manifests the desperate straits to which the Liberals are reduced, or more strikingly shows the unscrupulous spirit by which they are actuated, than the single fact that they are willing to employ this infamous tool for the accomplishment of their purpose. In justification of this strong language it is only necessary to remind readers of certain well known and legally proved passages in the life of this fellow PAYNE, who calls himself "Doctor."

Some two or three years ago the fact became known to the public that Philadelphia, so celebrated for its schools of medicine, had become the seat of a regular and systematic traffic in medical diplomas. Persons who had never studied medicine, and who knew absolutely nothing about surgery, could for a quite insignificant sum of money procure from a regularly chartered medical school located in that city a diploma or certificate which declared them qualified and entitled to set up as doctors. The fact was well calculated to awaken public attention, as the direct effect of the nefarious business was to fill the country with medical practitioners, whose industry must necessarily prove injurious to the health and fatal to the lives of unsuspecting patients. Another result of the traffic would of course be the degradation of the medical profession. In the newspapers throughout the country, and even in Great Britain, the subject was discussed, and fact after fact was published in evidence of the extent and enormity of the abuse. As the so-called medical school which issued these diplomas for mere money, and without regard to the qualifications of the recipient, claimed to hold its charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the subject came up before that body at its last sessions, when "a committee appointed to investigate the fraudulent issue of medical diplomas" made a full report through its chairman, the Hon. Mr. RANDELL. From this report it appears that the "sessions of the committee were all held in public in the cities of Philadelphia and Harrisburg," and the investigation is asserted to have been "thorough and searching as well as fair and impartial." The committee explain the "complicated and mysterious legislation" by which certain medical schools were chartered and then allowed guilty to charge for diplomas, with the result of finally constituting the Philadelphia University of Medicine. This name was manifestly adopted with the view of leading uninformed persons to confound the new school with the old and celebrated University of Pennsylvania, and of thus enhancing the value and saleableness of the diplomas which the manager of the new school was preparing to sell.

The committee then go on to say that an examination of nine witnesses has convinced them that the *Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery*, under the management of Dr. WILLIAM PAYNE, has "for a long time openly engaged in the sale of diplomas to persons who had not attended even a practical collegiate course, and who *in many instances were without any medical or scientific attainments whatever.*"

The Committee further says that—

"It is in evidence that Dr. Payne made an agreement for the sale of diplomas, for the consideration of two hundred dollars, conferring the degree of M. D. and LL. D. to a person of whom he knew nothing except the name, and that in pursuance of this arrangement said diplomas were regularly made out and signed. The person named in that instance is stated to have been an infant of but two years old. It is also proved that Dr. Payne entered into an agreement with other parties to furnish diplomas for sale. In many instances there was positive proof that he had issued the diplomas of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, for a consideration, to persons who had never attended any course of instruction, and to others who had only attended a few lectures in the course, and almost invariably without requiring an examination of the persons so graduated, or the writing of a thesis."

On examining the books of this so-called University of Medicine the committee found that "many honorary degrees from that institution were disposed of for money, the entries stating specifically the amounts paid for such degrees, and the names of the persons to whom they were sold." The suggestion thrown out above about the name of this school is not a mere fancy of our own, as the committee expressly say that "it seems to have been the design of those engaged in the nefarious business to create the impression that they really represented the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and hence their endeavors by frequent legislation to obtain such name as would be likely to be mistaken for it." Readers already know that in consequence of the report of this committee the charter of PAYNE'S University was repealed, and that an end was thus put to that source of his income.

Comment is hardly necessary. In the way of impudence, without mixture of shame or tinetufe of scruple, it is probable that nothing was ever before seen quite equal to PAYNE'S present attempt to gratify his revenge at the expense of the man who exposed his rascalities. What is the word or even the oath of such a man worth? But this exposure of his character would not be complete without his own account of the diploma business—which we quote from a local contemporary:

"Two fellows, O'Brien and Hilton, stole a diploma from Professor Duffy, after breaking into his house. They entered the name and left it there. Duffy had them arrested. O'Brien was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Hilton, who was a son-in-law of Duffy, escaped; he afterward went to Harrisburg and swore that offered to sell it to a boy that was done by Mackey and his assistants as a last resource to scare me off their track. It failed, and I never will rest till they are brought to justice."

SLANDERING THE GERMANS.

Precisely why the enemies of Gen. HARTRANFT should slander the Germans of Pittsburgh by advertising to the world that no gentleman can become their guest, even for an hour, without, as the committee who received him have forcibly said, "incurring the penalty of a blackened name," we will not undertake to say. The case is this: A German meeting understood that Gen. HARTRANFT would be in the city a day or two. A German committee, on his arrival, invited him to become their guest for a few hours, for the purpose of introducing him to a considerable number of their countrymen who had expressed such a wish. It would have been as rude as unwise in Gen. HARTRANFT to decline. He knew that the gentlemanly manner in which he would be the guest were among the foremost of our German population. It gave him pleasure therefore, no less than it did them to accept their courtesy, which any gentleman under the circumstances would have done. Having but a few hours at their disposal, the committee with their guest visited a number of places where they had been invited, tarrying at none longer than a few minutes, and in every instance Gen. HARTRANFT was received with marks of such consideration as Germans so well know how to extend, and in some cases were they without party distinction. The visits and all else connected therewith were so perfectly decorous and guarded with such studious propriety that no one could take exception; and the fabrications that have been made conveying another impression are base inventions,—slanders which the Germans have a special interest in rebuking promptly and severely; for if it has come to this that a gentleman conspicuously before the community as a candidate, or otherwise, cannot accept German hospitality or receive German courtesies without becoming the object of such vile slanders as have been heaped on Gen. HARTRANFT, then from necessity will they be declined, and Germans become the objects of aversion.

Six years ago, when HEISTER CLYMER visited Pittsburgh as the Democratic candidate for Governor, it was thought a very proper thing for him to do, not only by the Germans and Democratic leaders, but himself, to spend an entire day among the Germans, as their guest, at the celebrated resort on Troy Hill. No slanderers followed him or his entertainers there. This was reserved for the visit of General HARTRANFT, who, like Mr. CLYMER, speaks German, is familiar with German customs, and in some sort is a German. Had Mr. CLYMER been assailed as General HARTRANFT has been, we venture to say that, as a body, they would have resented the insult. It remains to be seen what they think of the insult that has been offered them in connection with General HARTRANFT'S visit.

THE GAME OF DESPERATION.

The *Tribune* fairly shrieks for help in Pennsylvania. In the name of GREELEY it declares that everything depends on the election of BUCKALEW. But it is not BUCKALEW, it is GREELEY for which the bugle call to the onset is sounded. Beat HARTRANFT and GRANT is beaten, is the word. To this end GREELEY'S organ, while charging frauds and all manner of wrong against Republicans, virtually counsels the most desperate means in behalf of BUCKALEW. Hence the air is filled with falsehoods concerning General HARTRANFT. He cannot walk the streets without incurring the charge of an unworthy act or purpose. Desperate characters are pressed into the service as affidavit makers. Principle is lost sight of, and no regard is paid to the truth. But this species of warfare has been already carried too far, and is reacting. Men naturally inquire if it is possible that General JOHN F. HARTRANFT has so suddenly become so depraved as his enemies represent him to be, or whether the fact is not that his enemies have become suddenly desperate and have resolved to stop at nothing to blacken him, in the hope of deceiving good men?

THE Philadelphia *Press* is to be congratulated upon the fact that, notwithstanding the apparent show of opposition which it keeps up toward General HARTRANFT, it is in reality devoted to his support. Thus its nominee for Governor is "Honesty, efficiency, and fidelity"—a description which exactly answers to its recent portraiture of General HARTRANFT, for whom, that paper declared, it had nothing but praise, and of whom it further said that he was "a faithful official and would make a good Governor." No one will do the *Press* the gross injustice of even for a moment imagining that it believes Mr. BUCKALEW to represent these qualities of "honesty, efficiency and fidelity." The *Press* is a Republican paper. BUCKALEW is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. The former was a staunch supporter of President LINCOLN; the latter felt "humiliated" at his election. The one upheld the war for the maintenance of the integrity and perpetuity of the nation; the other opposed it with all his might. The *Press* was a strong advocate of the reconstruction acts and amendments. BUCKALEW was intensely hostile to them. The *Press* patriotically denounced the treasonable Northern organizations which caused the country so much trouble during the rebellion—of which BUCKALEW was a member and an officer. There can be no more sympathy or agreement between the two than between fire and water, or light and darkness. Clearly, therefore, BUCKALEW is not meant. General HARTRANFT is the only remaining candidate, so that the *Press* must necessarily refer to him. The people of the State have already made up their minds to elect him, but they will nevertheless be glad to know that the *Press* is with them.

PERSONAL.

The monument which has been erected over the grave of Deacon Sheldon, in the village of Aurora, Oneida county, New York, is to be unveiled to-day, September 18. In behalf of the New York societies, S. C. Rapff will present the monument to the resident societies, a Governor Seymour will respond to the presentation speech, in behalf of resident Germans. Among the invited guests are President Bliss, Gov. Hoffman, Gen. Sherman, Senator Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and other public men. Cardinal McCloskey has been invited.

Hon. W. W. Ketchum celebrated his silver wedding at his home in Wilkesbarre on Thursday.

Since the report that Brigham Young was dying of heart disease became current a company of New Yorkers have succeeded to start a crape foundry in Salt Lake City.

The colored cadet, James Henry Conyers, appointed to the Naval Academy by Congressman Elliott, ranked first of the Third district of South Carolina, has successfully passed the examination at Annapolis, and was duly sworn in.

The present trial of MRS. FAIR for the murder of Colonel Crittenden excites but little public interest. The testimony is concluded. It differs in no material point from that submitted on the first trial.

John Houston, chief engineer and many years of the Erie railway in the United States, has received the appointment of chief engineer of the Mejilones and Carsocles Railway in Peru.

Messrs Scribner, Armstrong and Company will give a grand complimentary dinner to James Anthony Froude, the eminent English historian, October 16. A large number of prominent people have been issued, George Wm. Curtis will preside.

Seventeen second-hand sets have been anonymously sent to Gambetta, on account of a newspaper paragraph stating that he possessed only a cracked washbasin and bidet.

The marriage of Father Hyacinthe has made what may be called a "sensation" in the clerical circles of continental Europe. A couplet abbe—Gratetan and Hyacinthe—has addressed to the Pope a letter *de Genere*, in which they assure the priest, who has lately turned benedict, that the eyes of the Catholic world are upon him, and that he will be followed by numerous disciples. "Already," they add, "France has two hundred priests ready to march under your orders, and every day witnesses numerous desertions from the clerical ranks. Made by yourself boldly at their head, the time has come." Pretty well this for the enthusiastic abbe's wife to be left after entering the realm of matrimony, is not quite apparent. The pope indeed is chiefly intended for the eyes of American widows.

Horace Maynard is thus sketched on the stump in Tennessee: "He looms up grandly as a rival of benedictine. Some people here, who follow Maynard's teachings as implicitly as a tender follows a locomotive, think that Demosthenes is an imitator of Maynard. These are the same people who confound Johnson with Andrew Jackson. Horace is the most straight and almost as fat as a ramrod. Being of Indian descent, his complexion is dark, somewhat the color of a cake of dry-eyed honey soap. His long, black hair, falling in graceful straightness over his shoulders, united to a faint charies the Second moustache and imperial, give him the appearance of a full length, antique portrait of the fifteenth century walking out of its picture from a furniture store. Maynard spends little of his time on the valleys of Tennessee. He is a frigin liver, and so wedded to philosophy and abstemiousness that a corn-cob and a solitary dried herring have been known to solace his great spirit for a day. His dress corresponds with his character in many respects."

A New York interviewer has managed to get at the great Russian pianist and to get out of him exceedingly frank expressions of opinion on a variety of subjects. If the report of his talk is correct, Rubenstein is views about most matters in which he has interests to be specially set down as original and plausible. He is reported as saying: "In a generation or two we shall have no classical music worth a penny for sale. The plausible and democratic tendency of music will kill that which is grand and noble in music, and the day is at hand when you will live to see it will pass into the hands of the organ grinder. Street music—that is the music of the future. They will have thirty or forty years beer gardens, where Beethoven's symphonies and Handel's oratorios will be executed before a wine drinking and cigar smoking audience."

An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A cipher is not generally of much account, but in your notice of the action of the synod of Erie, it made a difference when it was reported that the action in behalf of Washington and Jefferson College was for only $25,000, when it is for $250,000. The liberality of Washington undertake to raise $10,000, and the synod of Erie agrees to unite with the synod of Pittsburgh in raising the other $200,000.

GEO. P. HAYES.

A Well Matched Pair.

The COMMERCIAL a few weeks ago, an account of the brutal treatment of his three year old child by a fellow named Japhet, in Titusville. The man immediately disappeared, and has not since been heard from. But the *Herald* gives us news of the balance of the family, and it seems the mother is as bad as the father. At the time the little boy was beaten with a broomstick till insensible, his hands and feet tied together, and his body suspended head downward from a bed-post, an infant brother was very ill. The mother talked very strangely about her children to the neighbors, so much so that she was suspected of wishing to get the father's cruelty, and of trying to get rid of both of her children. She used every means to excite the sympathy of the neighbors, and procured quite a comfortable outfit of clothing, provisions, etc., and the next thing we hear is that she left the youngest child in such a position that it fell out of bed upon its head. The neighbors, not wishing to be implicated, broke up with her after only two nights and rendered her all the assistance in their power. She, however, would be in the city a day or two, a German committee, on his arrival, invited him to become their guest for a few hours, for the purpose of introducing him to a considerable number of their countrymen who had expressed such a wish. It would have been as rude as unwise in Gen. HARTRANFT to decline. He knew that the gentlemanly manner in which he would be the guest were among the foremost of our German population. It gave him pleasure therefore, no less than it did them to accept their courtesy, which any gentleman under the circumstances would have done. Having but a few hours at their disposal, the committee with their guest visited a number of places where they had been invited, tarrying at none longer than a few minutes, and in every instance Gen. HARTRANFT was received with marks of such consideration as Germans so well know how to extend, and in some cases were they without party distinction. The visits and all else connected therewith were so perfectly decorous and guarded with such studious propriety that no one could take exception; and the fabrications that have been made conveying another impression are base inventions,—slanders which the Germans have a special interest in rebuking promptly and severely; for if it has come to this that a gentleman conspicuously before the community as a candidate, or otherwise, cannot accept German hospitality or receive German courtesies without becoming the object of such vile slanders as have been heaped on Gen. HARTRANFT, then from necessity will they be declined, and Germans become the objects of aversion.

Six years ago, when HEISTER CLYMER visited Pittsburgh as the Democratic candidate for Governor, it was thought a very proper thing for him to do, not only by the Germans and Democratic leaders, but himself, to spend an entire day among the Germans, as their guest, at the celebrated resort on Troy Hill. No slanderers followed him or his entertainers there. This was reserved for the visit of General HARTRANFT, who, like Mr. CLYMER, speaks German, is familiar with German customs, and in some sort is a German. Had Mr. CLYMER been assailed as General HARTRANFT has been, we venture to say that, as a body, they would have resented the insult. It remains to be seen what they think of the insult that has been offered them in connection with General HARTRANFT'S visit.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco, in view of the alarming prevalence of recklessness and crime among the youth of the city, devote a considerable portion of a recent report to impressing upon parents the duty of restraining their boys from frequenting the public saloons of the city, and recommend that children be compelled to employ their time in industrial and educational pursuits.

Down in Arkansas a man was lately sentenced to be hanged, but all the carpenters in the neighborhood refused to build the scaffold. As the condemned man was himself a carpenter by trade, the Sheriff tried to induce him to put up the gallows, but he steadfastly declared he'd be hanged if he did.

A paragraph is going the rounds, stating that a Kentucky lady, distinguished as a poet, and having a reputation for beauty that is national, killed fifty-seven birds in less than two hours. What birds they were and how killed is not yet made public.

Passengers over several of the Illinois railroads are annoyed by the almost intolerable stench which fills the air, caused by the numerous decayed carcasses of cattle which have died of the Texas cattle fever.

A Washington bridegroom lately kept his bride-elect waiting two hours for him the evening that the ceremony was to be performed, and excused himself by declaring that he had "forgotten all about it." If that man's talent for insidious flattery were cultivated, what a dangerous fellow he would be.

Letters from Newfoundland say it is now pretty certain that the catch of cod will be less than two-thirds that of last year. The accounts from Labrador are on the whole unfavorable. The fishermen, in many localities, will be badly provided for the winter, and will endure sad privations.

It is estimated that by the anniversary day of the great fire (October 8) at least one-third of the burnt district of the south side of Chicago will have been covered with new business structures; and the character of these new buildings is far superior to that of those destroyed, as regards both their solidity and their general appearance. The rapidity with which the burnt districts are being restored is one of the marvels of the age.

An Omaha merchant recently went up into a mountain nook in Colorado to fish. While thus engaged he saw a bear coming toward him by the only path in which escape was possible. To appease the intruder he tossed him a fish, which the animal mistook for a direct assault and went for him. The combatants struggled long and fiercely, finally tumbling into the creek, when they separated and ran as fast as possible in opposite directions. The merchant will fish in the valley hereafter.

Reports of the condition of the tobacco crop in Virginia and North Carolina are unfavorable, and there seems to be reason to conclude that the crops in both States will fall very nearly, if not quite, one-third below the average of last year.

There has been found large quantities in Northern Aroostook, Maine, and parties from New York and this State are taking steps to manufacture iron there.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, has moved Quaker and gunation by making some payment of that person to remove their claim to court.

The strike among the coal miners of St. Clair and adjacent counties in Illinois, whence the supplies of St. Louis are obtained, has ended in mutual concessions.

Accounts from the Lake Superior regions represent that the greatest activity prevails in mining, and, as the season advances, more and more demands are made for ore; and notwithstanding the many new mines which have been opened are additions materially to the supply, the demand increases proportionately or stronger.

The King of Burmah, it is reported, has recently degraded one of the ancient and most powerful men in his dominion for drinking wine and taking bribes. He has also placed a legal tax upon the sale of intoxicating liquors in his dominions.

Considerable activity in shipbuilding is indicated by notice of launches, &c., in the Nova Scotia papers. New York capital is in some cases employed.

The Frenchmen of Metz continue to flee away from Prussian rule in the newly acquired territory. The population of the city is already reduced to one-third of what it was before the commencement of the late war with Germany.

A musical New Yorker has made a will and set it to music. There is frequently a good deal of music about last wills and testaments, especially if the testator leaves his property to charitable institutions and beggars his own family.

The bureau of statistics has just published its fourth annual list of American vessels, which shows an increase of over twenty-nine hundred tons of all classes during the fiscal year ending last June.

On the visit of some Indians chiefs to Mount Vernon the other day, each one, on his arrival at the tomb of Washington, walked up to the iron door, and passing his right hand through the grating, shook it, as if shaking the hand of a friend. When asked by the interpreter what they were doing, their reply was, "We were shaking hands with the spirit of the Great Father."

A peculiar course of free lectures is about to be opened in Boston. There will be no tickets, no admission fee, and no gentlemen. The object of the course is to help women in their cultivation of literary tastes, and as the hall to be used can seat only one hundred persons, ladies only are admitted. The lecturers are all of them persons of high literary ability, and the lectures will have a bearing upon English literature.

Col. Thomas A. Scott has just completed contracts for transporting supplies, provisions and laborers, and 25,000 tons of iron to be used in building the Trans Continental Railroad, which begins at the end of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

The fonds at Fort Snape, Mexico, have taken fire, a stratum of liquite supplying the combustible material.

The City Council of Lynchburg, Va., has under consideration the appointment of a committee to go North and invite manufacturing capital to that city on pledge of exemption from taxation.

Immense quantities of tunny fish have lately been captured off the Mediterranean coasts, and the market of Marseilles abounds with them. This is the fish of which Pliny gives so marvelous an account, and a very delicious fish it is.

An imaginative speaker at the recent New York Milk Producers' Convention, said that the noise of milking milk and water at Jersey City, in the early morning sounded like Niagara.

A grain elevator at Vallejo, California, one hundred and twenty-three feet high, and containing three thousand tons of grain, fell with a great crash the other day. It was built by a Chicago company as an experiment, in 1869, and was the only structure of the kind in the Pacific States. The total loss, grain and elevator, was $120,000.

New York has a curious murder case. One man was stabbed by another some time in August. He was taken to the hospital and remained there until he was discharged as "cured." In a day or two he was ejected from a street car by the conductor. From the effects of his fall the wound in his chest opened, and he died. There was some difficulty in determining as to which party committed the murder. The coroner's jury has discharged the car conductor and committed the original assailant to answer.

An interesting patient right case was decided at the last term of the St. Louis Circuit Court. An agent for a patent right had been selling rights to farmers with such conditions that when a certain part was detached it became a note of hand. The men against whom these notes were held would not pay them. Suit was brought to compel payment. It was decided that the notes were null and void.

The crops in Utah are better this year than was ever before known in the Territory.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, has decided upon calling an extra session of the Legislature, immediately after the October election, for the consideration of matters of taxation, equalization of assessments, the recovery of some action with reference to railroads, the benevolent institutions, and other State affairs.

Southern papers complain in severe terms of the daring and shrewdness manifested by a certain class of cattle thieves, who are afflicted with a very unpleasant, (to the owners,) habit of appropriating anything in the live stock line which comes within their reach.

The people of Holland, Michigan, celebrated the quarter-centennial of their settlement there a few days ago. In that vicinity there are now twenty-five thousand Hollanders, and it was a great day. Being an honest, and industrious people, they have had marked success from the founding of their colony. The village of Holland was nearly destroyed by the terrible fire of last fall, but has almost recovered itself, and its inhabitants are fully re-established in hope, energy and courage.

An ignorant young woman, in the New York library, the other evening, took a book from a shelf and read "The Deceit (Descent) of Man," by Darwin. "Fshaw!" she exclaimed; "we needn't go to a book to find that out."

San Francisco probably allows fewer weeds to sprout unplucked in its streets than any other chief city of the country. It has only one widow to each eight hundred inhabitants.

The President of the English Society of Telegraph Engineers expresses the opinion that the requirements of the present day are tending toward the construction of long underground telegraph lines, like those which were established on the Continent at an early date, and which had to give way to the common suspended line wire now in general use.

Tannin from Hemlock.

Among the enterprises which are attracting considerable attention in Upper Michigan just now, says the Marquette *Mining Journal*, is the manufacturing of the extract of hemlock for tanning purposes, or in fact the tannin of commerce, heretofore obtained principally through the use of oak bark. In this case it is obtained not only from the bark but also the boughs and foliage of the hemlock, by steaming and pressing. It is thought that it can be produced at a much less cost than by the old process, and the liquid afforded to tanners in much more convenient form, while for the tannin, or tannic acid of commerce, it will be far the best. If the liquid has anything like the merits which is claimed for it, the revolution which it will work in the tanning business can be easily anticipated. The principal manufactories of the country are located in forests far more convenient to

mes T. Brady & Co

rner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

ANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

vernment Securities,

LD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

REST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ey Loaned on Government Bonds at
d Market Rates.

ders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
S, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

mercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

dersigned have formed a Copartnership under
e name to transact a

ENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

LLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt
n to all business entrusted to them.
Collection will be given to Collections in ALLE-
CANTON, MANSFIELD, SALEM, LISBONA,
DIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points
art of Ohio.
transacted made at Lowest Rates of
age.
me—Tradesmen's National Bank.
D MORGAN, W. D. REES,
MANSFIELD. H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TREFERS, Cashier.

HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

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FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

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NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

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ers Allowed on Time Deposits.

A. B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mort-
8's at 90 and interest.
rgh and Connellsville Railroad First
age, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86
nterest.
rgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad
First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

A. B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

INANCE AND TRADE.

URDAY EVENING, September 28, 1872.
ank statement received to-day by wire
ew York is as follows:

decreased.....$4,368,000
dences increased..... 545,900

in reserve.....$3,852,200
s decreased..... 5,677,800
tion increased..... 67,000

ilities decreased.....$5,610,800
above decrease of liabilities calls for a
on in reserve of $1,402,700, while the ac-
crease is $3,852,200, making an actual
$1,449,500. It will be remembered that
ount of reserve held last week
ss of the legal requirements was about
00, so that the banks are down now to
$100,000 of the limit of 25 per cent.
rards have taken advantage of the con-
of the market to make money scarce,
e fight between the bull and bear
s become desperate, with the results in
f the horned animals. As will be seen
quotations given below the list has ad-
throughout.
e question is asked us whether the
of a note has a right to change the date
te after it has been indorsed by a bank
he indorsement being given for accom-
on of the drawer in order to raise
We answer that he has such right,
t by so doing he releases the indorser,
e given being where a note was dated
and changed to the 11th by inserting
r 1. In the hands of an innocent pur-
in good faith for value received, the pa-
ing no evidence of alteration such as
lend him to suspect the fact, we opine
uld be able to recover against the in-
before an "intelligent jury."
law, however, is that any alteration of a
to date, amount, time or place of pay-
vitiates the paper. It has, however,
eld that the residence of the drawer may
ed without detriment.
same rule applies to the question
e a draft accepted for less than its face
ding acceptance as to all parties. We
say that the holder of a draft taking
allation of an acceptance does so at
n peril. That the acceptance binds the
r but releases the all the drawers and
rs. The holder may, however, take the
nce for the smaller amount, and protest
balance, thus freeing himself from all
y.
ssrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol-
quotations of Government bonds in
York to-day, as furnished them by Jay
& Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
onds of 1881.....	115½	115½
onds of 1867.....	114¾	114¾
onds of 1868.....	114¼	114¼
onds of 1865.....	114¾	114¾
onds of 1865 (new).....	113	113¼
onds of 1867.....	113¾	113¾
onds of 1868.....	113¾	113¾
	110¾	110¾
	110¾	110¾
	110¾	110¾
	110¾	110¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, September 28, 1872.

REMARKS. The market closed on a week of remarkably uniform dullness. It would seem that our merchants and dealers are more intent just now in stocking up for the fall trade than effecting present sales. Trade during the week has been fully up to the average articles, and dealers do not find particular fault with the situation.

Flour is held firmly by mills and stores. Prices remain as at last quotations. The stocks are increasing, and some dea ers assert that present prices cannot be maintained.

Wheat is in fair receipt, and all good lots are bought on arrival, either by our millers, country millers or home dealers. There is no change to note in prices.

Oats, corn, rye and barley are rather dull sale at prices quoted below.

Apples are arriving more freely and of better variety, and sound winter apples command good prices.

Cheese continues in fair demand at unchanged prices.

Groceries present no particulars. The stock of sugar is reported short, so that those "canning" for the winter had better "look out."

Provisions and Provisions continue active with prices tending upward. The new crop will be upon the market in a few days.

Butter—Now that the weather is growing cooler we may expect roll and print butter to put in a better appearance soon, when bucket and tub will have to take a "back track."

Eggs are a little steep in prices, and prime fresh find ready sale at quotations.

Tree fruit market is drawing to a close, and will ere long be numbered with the things that were.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of this market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts but little. Sales choice cooking at $1 75 @2 00 per barrel.

ASHES—Common soda ash 5c; refined or high test, 6c; pearl ash 11@12c; pot ash 10c; citrate of potash, 40c; muriate of manganese 6c; black lead 8@10c.

BUTTER—The ruling figures being from 20@25c @ bf. receipts 6 packages.

CHEESE—The ruling rates are from 4 to 7c @ lb, as to quality.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 75@3 00 per bushel

BANNER BAKING POWDER—½ lb cans $1 75; ¼ lb cans $1 00; 1 lb cans $6 00. Jobbing rates.

CHEESE—Receipts light. Sales at the following quotations: Ohio Goshen 15¾@16c; Early Dairy 12½@13c; Factory 13½@14c; Sweitzer 16@16½c.

CANNED OYSTERS—Sales at 150@1 75, the usual advance on jobbing lots.

CANDLES—Beeson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl; Louisville $2 @2 25; Rosedale $4 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales at $3 25 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES—Sperm, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 13½c; star, 13 ounces, 13c; 12 ounces, 12½c.

COUNTRY LARD—Market moderately active at 9½c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $8 00 per case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar cured hams 15c; sugar cured shoulders 12c; plain shoulders 9c; rib sides 12c; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 12½; breakfast bacon 15c. Dried beef 20c. Mess pork $16 @ bbl. Lard, in tierces, 9½c; in kegs and bbls 10c; in buckets 10½c. Roughs—bacon, pieces 2½@3c.

FLOUR—The following are the store rates: Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, $8 75; Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, bags, $8 50; "Our Pride," red wheat, bbls, $8 25; Ring Tail, $8 00; Minnesota Island, 7 ll, $8 25, old; Wheatonia, $7 50. Oat meal, bbls, $8 00 @ bbl. Rye flour, $5 25.

FEED—There is a slight increased demand, but prices remain the same. We quote as follows: Middlings $1 7. @ 80; second $1 50; shorts $1 60; chopped corn and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 50; chopped rye $1 50; bolted meal $1 50; coarse meal $1 40.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks.....	3,210
Corn, sacks.....	2,020
Oats, sacks.....	1,800
Rye, sacks.....	260

Sales, by car lots, at the following figures: White $1 75, amber $1 60; winter $1 60@1 70. Corn, yellow, shelled 48@50c; in red 38c. Oats—white 44c; mixed 42c; Rye 76c. Barley, 55c for grass, and $1 00@1 10 for chicken.

GROCERIES—There are no changes in prices with a fair trade reported. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—Powdered sugars 12¾c; crushed 12½c. Granulated 12c. A and extra C 11½@11¾c; Glucose sugars as to tra C 11½c; Knight's extra C 10½c; Delaware extra C 10½c; Chemical extra C 10½c; Knight's Keystone yellow 9¾c; N O 11c; Demerara Hags; P R 10½@11c; sugar house 9@10c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio coffee 28, strictly prime 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21c. Roasted in small packages, 2c per lb; O G Java 32c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Prime sells at good 75c; fair 70c. Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 80c; H & E extra 90c. H & E Sugar Drips, 60c.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 9@9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

SPICES—Pepper, 20c; allspice 18c; cassia 50c; mustard 28@32c.

TEAS—There is a steady demand for Cleveland white at $2 00 @ bbl. Calcined plaster in bulk at $4 25@4 50 @ bbl. Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 @ bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $6 50@7 00 @ bbl.

POTATOES—Sales at $1 75@2 00 @ bbl; Jersey sweets $3 00; Maryland $4 50.

HAY—Sales 1 car on wharf and track at $24 00@26 00 per ton.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75c per gallon.

POULTRY—Fair to good young chickens $3 50@3 00 per pair; old chickens $4 00@5 00.

SAPOLIO—An active trade is reported at $6 50 per case.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

TALLOW—Sales at 9c per ₰.

SEEDS—Timothy $2 50@2 60 @ bush as to quality Flax seed ranges from $1 75@1 80.

WHISKEY—Sales at 92c@$1 00 @ bush as to quality Barrels range from $1 75@1 80.

WHISKEY—Sales at 92c@$1 00 @ gallon as to quality Barrels range from $1 75@1 80.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1872—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113¾, sold up to 113¾ late in the day, closing at 113¾@113¾. Loans were made at from 1 per cent to ¾ per cent, for use. The rates for borrowing were from 1-64 and 3 per cent, to flat. The daily clearings were $47,400,000.

Specie shipments to-day were $100,000.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement shows a net gain in the reserve of $1,402,700 above the 25 per cent. required.

MONEY.

The money market was active at from 7 per cent. our rency to 7 per cent. gold.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull and steady at yesterday's prices.

U. S. bonds, coupons, 1881.....115¾@115¾ 5-20s, 1867.....113¾@113¾
5-20s, 1862, old.....114 5-20s, 1868, coupons.....113¾@113¾
5-20s, 1864, old.....114 10-40s, coupons.....113¾@113¾
5-20s, 1865, old.....114¼ Currency sixes.....112 @113
5-20s, 1865, new, old.....113¾ New 5 ₰ cents.....110¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were firm but dull and without any change in prices.

Tennessees, old.....72¾ South Carolinas, April...24
Tennessees, new.....72¾ Missouri 6s.....92½
North Carolinas, July...27

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The stock market throughout the day was generally dull and stagnant. In the morning Pacific Mail advanced to 39½, and Panama to 146, on the attempt to cover the former declined to 34 and the latter to 142¾. The general market did not follow these fluctuations very closely. Most of the shares declined ¼ to ½ per cent., but closed with a smaller line. Union Pacific advanced to 39¾, with no special dealings. In stocks other than those nothing of importance transpired.

Western Union.....	69¼	Northwest common.....	71½
Adams Express.....	80	Northwest preferred.....	80
Wells, Fargo Express.....	92½	Rock Island.....	103
American Express.....	69¼	St. Paul.....	34½
United States Express.....	57	St. Paul preferred.....	60
Pacific Mail.....	34½	Toledo and Wabash.....	61½
New York Central.....	96½	Fort Wayne.....	93
Erie.....	48	Chicago and Alton.....	91
Hudson River.....	107	Chicago and Rock Island.....	93¼
Michigan Central.....	115	Panama.....	146
Michigan Southern.....	91	C. C. & I. C.....	40
Illinois Central.....	129	Hannibal and St. Joe.....	33¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....	98¾	C. P. Income bonds.....	90
Quicksilver.....	42¾	U. P. land grants.....	39
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....	98¾	U. P. Income bonds.....	87

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 28, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm, with both demand and offerings moderate, and prices nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer at $1 18¾ cash and seller September, $1 19¾ seller October; $1 16¾ seller November. Corn firmer on a good demand at 39¾ seller October; 39¾ seller last half of October. Oats quiet and firmer at 29¾@29¾c cash 29¾@29¾c seller October; rejected 28¾@29c. Rye firm at 67¾@68c cash; 68¾@68¾c seller October; No. 2 barley firmer at 60¾@61c cash; 60¾@60¾c seller October; No. 3 barley reported dull.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork steady; held at $14 81¼ cash and seller September; $15 25 seller October. Lard firm at $9 00@9 02½ cash; seller October; $8 90 seller November. Bulk meats firmer; loose lots of shoulders 6½c; short ribs 8½c; short clear 8¾c; sales of short ribs seller October at 8½c. Hams quiet; fresh sugar cured 11@11½c.

WHISKY—Quiet, with sales at 85c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 28—Cotton steady and in good demand; sales 2,000 bales; middling uplands 21¾c; middling Orleans 21¾c; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 2,000 bales; consolidated net receipts 1,000 bales; exports coastwise 1,000 bales; sales to-day 2,000 bales; stock 150,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales; to France 1,000 bales; to the Continent 1,000 bales.

FLOUR—Receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; State and Western dull and heavy; common to good extra State $4 20@5 00; good to choice do $5 05@7 25; common to good extra Western $4 20@5 00; good to choice do $5 05@7 25; common to good extra Ohio $5 00@6 50; good to choice do $6 55@7 25; White Wheat Western $7 00@7 25; fancy do $7 30@7 50; extra Genesee $6 75@7 25; Southern dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5 00@6 00; good to choice do $6 05@7 25. Canadian dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5 00@6 00; good to choice do $6 05@7 25. Rye flour dull and heavy at $4 50@5 00. Corn meal quiet and steady; Western and Brandywine $3 00@3 50; Southern dull and heavy at $3 00@3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat 1c higher and quiet; receipts 16,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago $1 19; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 20; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22; No. 1 Amber Iowa $1 25; No. 2 Amber Iowa $1 23; No. 2 Amber Illinois $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan $1 25; No. 2 White Michigan $1 23; No. 1 White Canada $1 25; No. 2 White Canada $1 23; No. 1 White Western $1 25; No. 2 White Western $1 23; No. 1 Red Western $1 20; No. 2 Red Western $1 18; No. 3 Red Western $1 15; No. 4 Red Western $1 12; No. 1 Red Canada $1 20; No. 2 Red Canada $1 18; No. 3 Red Canada $1 15; No. 4 Red Canada $1 12; No. 1 Red Chicago $1 20; No. 2 Red Chicago $1 18; No. 3 Red Chicago $1 15; No. 4 Red Chicago $1 12; No. 1 Red Milwaukee $1 20; No. 2 Red Milwaukee $1 18; No. 3 Red Milwaukee $1 15; No. 4 Red Milwaukee $1 12; No. 1 Red Illinois $1 20; No. 2 Red Illinois $1 18; No. 3 Red Illinois $1 15; No. 4 Red Illinois $1 12; No. 1 Red Indiana $1 20; No. 2 Red Indiana $1 18; No. 3 Red Indiana $1 15; No. 4 Red Indiana $1 12; No. 1 Red Wisconsin $1 20; No. 2 Red Wisconsin $1 18; No. 3 Red Wisconsin $1 15; No. 4 Red Wisconsin $1 12; No. 1 Red Minnesota $1 20; No. 2 Red Minnesota $1 18; No. 3 Red Minnesota $1 15; No. 4 Red Minnesota $1 12; No. 1 Red Michigan $1 20; No. 2 Red Michigan $1 18; No. 3 Red Michigan $1 15; No. 4 Red Michigan $1 12; No. 1 Red Iowa $1 20; No. 2 Red Iowa $1 18; No. 3 Red Iowa $1 15; No. 4 Red Iowa $1 12; No. 1 Red Missouri $1 20; No. 2 Red Missouri $1 18; No. 3 Red Missouri $1 15; No. 4 Red Missouri $1 12; No. 1 Red Kentucky $1 20; No. 2 Red Kentucky $1 18; No. 3 Red Kentucky $1 15; No. 4 Red Kentucky $1 12; No. 1 Red Ohio $1 20; No. 2 Red Ohio $1 18; No. 3 Red Ohio $1 15; No. 4 Red Ohio $1 12; No. 1 Red Pennsylvania $1 20; No. 2 Red Pennsylvania $1 18; No. 3 Red Pennsylvania $1 15; No. 4 Red Pennsylvania $1 12; No. 1 Red New York $1 20; No. 2 Red New York $1 18; No. 3 Red New York $1 15; No. 4 Red New York $1 12; No. 1 Red Virginia $1 20; No. 2 Red Virginia $1 18; No. 3 Red Virginia $1 15; No. 4 Red Virginia $1 12; No. 1 Red Tennessee $1 20; No. 2 Red Tennessee $1 18; No. 3 Red Tennessee $1 15; No. 4 Red Tennessee $1 12; No. 1 Red Kansas $1 20; No. 2 Red Kansas $1 18; No. 3 Red Kansas $1 15; No. 4 Red Kansas $1 12; No. 1 Red Nebraska $1 20; No. 2 Red Nebraska $1 18; No. 3 Red Nebraska $1 15; No. 4 Red Nebraska $1 12; No. 1 Red Dakota $1 20; No. 2 Red Dakota $1 18; No. 3 Red Dakota $1 15; No. 4 Red Dakota $1 12; No. 1 Red Utah $1 20; No. 2 Red Utah $1 18; No. 3 Red Utah $1 15; No. 4 Red Utah $1 12; No. 1 Red Colorado $1 20; No. 2 Red Colorado $1 18; No. 3 Red Colorado $1 15; No. 4 Red Colorado $1 12; No. 1 Red Nevada $1 20; No. 2 Red Nevada $1 18; No. 3 Red Nevada $1 15; No. 4 Red Nevada $1 12; No. 1 Red California $1 20; No. 2 Red California $1 18; No. 3 Red California $1 15; No. 4 Red California $1 12; No. 1 Red Oregon $1 20; No. 2 Red Oregon $1 18; No. 3 Red Oregon $1 15; No. 4 Red Oregon $1 12; No. 1 Red Washington $1 20; No. 2 Red Washington $1 18; No. 3 Red Washington $1 15; No. 4 Red Washington $1 12; No. 1 Red Idaho $1 20; No. 2 Red Idaho $1 18; No. 3 Red Idaho $1 15; No. 4 Red Idaho $1 12; No. 1 Red Montana $1 20; No. 2 Red Montana $1 18; No. 3 Red Montana $1 15; No. 4 Red Montana $1 12; No. 1 Red Wyoming $1 20; No. 2 Red Wyoming $1 18; No. 3 Red Wyoming $1 15; No. 4 Red Wyoming $1 12; No. 1 Red Arizona $1 20; No. 2 Red Arizona $1 18; No. 3 Red Arizona $1 15; No. 4 Red Arizona $1 12; No. 1 Red New Mexico $1 20; No. 2 Red New Mexico $1 18; No. 3 Red New Mexico $1 15; No. 4 Red New Mexico $1 12; No. 1 Red Alaska $1 20; No. 2 Red Alaska $1 18; No. 3 Red Alaska $1 15; No. 4 Red Alaska

Solid Men of Philadelphia in Council

For Hartranft!

An Immense Demonstration.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and Brokers Join in Line.

CONCERT HALL THRONGED.

Letters from J. Gillingham Fell and James Milliken, of Bellefonte.

C. J. HOFFMAN, THE DISTINGUISHED MERCHANT, THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

Stirring Speeches by E. Harper Jeffries and George S. Fox.

Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster Delivers the Address of the Evening.

He Reviews *General Hartranft's Record as Auditor General.*

His Character Modest and Retiring, but Firm and Unflinching.

The Duties of the Auditor General, and How General Hartranft Discharged Them.

Not in His Power to Touch *Public Money.*

His Connection With the Evans Fraud and His Transactions With Yerkes.

[From the North American of Friday.]

Never before in the history of any campaign has there been such an immense demonstration as that which took place last evening at Concert Hall. Several days ago there appeared an advertisement in the columns of this and other journals, announcing that there would be a mass meeting of the business men last night, to indorse General John F. Hartranft, the gallant leader of the Republican party, who is the distinguished candidate for Governor of the glorious old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The call was signed by a large number of the most prominent merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men of the city, the indorsement of each one being valuable in itself. They said they had faith and confidence in the ability, honesty and integrity of General Hartranft; and believed that his election would be for the best interests of Pennsylvania.

When the people saw these names in whom they have confidence, they felt that the unfounded charges made against General Hartranft were baseless, and determined to attend the meeting and secure his election. Many of them, with this determination in view, attended the meeting last night, and were rejoiced to find such a glorious outpouring of the supporters of Republican principles as business men were call in force. In front of the hall, in the passages, on the stairs, in the gallery, in the auditorium and upon the stage, were gathered citizens, all discussing the prospects and the majority that Gen. Hartranft would have next Tuesday week. In seeing so many business men gathered together, one would imagine that he was upon 'change, and from appearances these solid men of the city would not take as deep an interest in politics as they did in their daily business, which makes Philadelphia what she is to-day--the second city of the Union. From all parts of the city had these men come to attest their devotion to the cause of Republican principles and its gallant leader in this State. If General Hartranft had stepped into the hall last night he would have felt confident that the people of the city would give him such a majority that the leader of the Copperheads, Charles R. Buckalew, would find himself to be hors de combat.

The doors of the hall were opened shortly after seven o'clock, and the large crowd that had already collected rushed in and took seats. From then on, until long after eight o'clock, the people entered, until at an available place was filled, and all--or nearly all--the gallery was crowded, and many who had gone with the fond anticipation of seeing the spectacle in comfort were disappointed and were compelled to leave. In the throng were a large number of ladies, who occupied front seats--that is, as many of them as arrived early.

Stationed in the gallery was McClurg's famous Liberty Cornet Band, and prior to the opening of the meeting many lively and popular airs were discoursed, which served to while away time in a good humor until the regular exercises took place. We present here, for the edification of the anti-Grant friends, the names of the gentlemen who signed the call. That they are a host in themselves cannot be an instant be questioned, as the most blatant Copperhead. Here they are:

Lewis, Wharton & Co., Ingram, Kelly & Co.,
Swain Bros., F. B. Mingle & Co.,
C. & H. Borie, Grove & Shoemaker,
Lewis, Brock & Co., Thomas & Sons,
Wm. H. Whitall, Watson & Janney,
Smyth, Price & Co., W. L. Fox & Co.,
Jacob Riegel & Sons, Henry D. Sherrard,
Audenried, Norton & Co., Dawson, Judd & Co.,
Jay Cooke & Co., Wrigley, Kelly & Co.,
Jungerich & Smith, J. Fraley Smith,
C. J. Hepburn & Co., Thos. A. Brooke,
Nobit, Brown, Noblit & Co., Wm. C. Kent,
E. W. Clark & Co., George A. Smith,
Richard Ashhurst, Wm. Sellers & Co., Joseph Patterson,
J. Wood & Bros., H. G. Sterling,
White, Hentz & Co., Gerhard C. Roberts,
Israel W. Morris, Thomas Hirch & Son,
Wood Hinchman & Son, Smith & Campion,
H. H. Meaus & Son, John H. Chambers,
Henry Croskey & Co., Wm. G. Foulke & Co.,
Mackie, Steen & Cookman, S. & J. Moore,
J. W. Gastin & Co., Henry D. Sherrard,
Benj. Bullock's Sons, Wm. Bumm & Brother,
Jos. & Jno. Bullock, James D. Winston, Baker,
E. G. Knight & Co., George J. Scott, Merchant,
G. Illingham Fell, Wm. L. Kent, Merchant,
Verree & Bissell, George B. Roberts, Merchant,
Coffin Corbit, Henry Haydock, Merchant,
J. & Comly, Samuel Work, Merchant,
William Water, Joseph Lovering, Merchant,
Miller & Bro., William Sinkler, Merchant,
Linden Kent, Gilligan, Lewis & Co.,
James Steel & Co., John Lawson, Merchant,
Christian & Co., James K. Kerr & Bro.,
James K. Kerr & Bro., Henry Brown, Merchant,
Charles M. Prevost, Albert C. Roberts,
Conard & Jenks, George Gordon,
Garsed & Hindmarsh, Geo. Inskeep,
Pugh & Kirk, S. H. & H. Leven & Co.
Edmund Roberts, W. W. Ellwer,
Wm. A. Ingham, Walter G. Wilson,
Percival Roberts, George W. Biddle,
Edward Roberts, Jr., George W. Phillips,
Geo. H. North & Co., James D. Gibbs,
Edward Shriner, Thomas Wattson,
J. W. Supplee & Co., Wm. Barnett,
Smith, Howell & Co., Theodore Justice, Jr.,
Stafler & Seyfert, William M. Neill,
Alcorn & Baker, Henry M. Day,
J. T. Bailey & Co., Joseph Harrison, Jr.,
England & Bryan, Thomas Graham,
Bucknick & Hopkins, James A. Stone,
Lea & McVitty, Dupuy & Howell,
Israel Maull, Harrison Smith & Bro.,
Robert M. Corson, Henry Davis,
Yarnall & Trimble, Thomas Wattson,
H. K. Cummings, John Dobener & Co.,
John Price Wetherill, Alfred Craven,
C. G. & W. Earp, H. C. Kennedy,
E. A. Landell, S. Horace Brown,
Samuel Ward, Nathan C. Ward,
Worley & James, W. J. Keogh & Co.,
James T. Bonsall, I. & A. H. Detwiler & Co.,
Henry B. Hunsicker & Co., James C. Collins,
Charles M. Taylor & Sons, Amos W. Bacon,
Philip C. Hill, John C. Wright,
Wm. Fumm & Son, Col. M. Enstein,
S. I. Comly, I. G. Brown,
Edward Siter, Browning Bros.,
Francis Green, W. D. & B. Frishmuth,
L. G. Madeira, James S. Madeira & Co.,
James Graham, John Haase,
John J. Cisco, Lewis Haase,
Henry Huddy, Samuel Smith,
Daniel K. Grim & Co., James J. Campbell,
Wm. Hacker, Robert Shoemaker,
Wm. C. Houston, Gleadhill, Paris & Co.,
J. Edward Addicks & Co., E. S. Sonder, J. E. Hyneman,
Robert Pitcher, Jesse Garrett,
Work & Drouin, R. Patterson,
A. E. McHenry, Charles S. Jones,
W. W. Steel, S. R. Martin,
A. G. Cattell & Co., James M. Aertsen,
H. Geiger, Linnard & Gibson,
George M. Taylor, Hugh Craig, Jr.,
Solomon Frank, Myer Jacobs,
John Pile, L. Taylor Dickson,
P. B. Derr, E. A. Lucas,
Mahlon K. Smith, A. D. Lawson,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Charles S. Cox,
Wm. Ameer & Co., Wm. Ameer & Co.,
George Bockius & Co., George B. Clark,
Joseph Herd & Sons, E. H. Pyle,
Wm. Ellis, W. P. Ellis,
H. A. Colburn, Wm. Ellis, Jr.,
Daniel Eveland, Joseph Riegel,
Samuel R. Shipley, Harry Bush,
Joshua L. Sperling, O. Howard Wilson,
Edward Armstrong, Jas. R. Moore,
J. S. Wise, James Stewart, Jr.,
W. T. Donaldson, Harvey Warren,
George R. Newton, W. Elwood Rowan,
H. C. Cochran, D. A. Dangler,
E. P. Gillingham, Wm. Dodd,
Edwin L. Renkirt, Alexander Grant,
R. W. P. Allen, E. Price Townsend,
John Carey, John Carey & Son,
H. H. Wilson, A. R. Calhoun,
James P. Gillingham, Jos. H. Caldwell,
Jesse Thackara, Wm. J. A. Owen,
E. W. Bailey, Charles E. Fellows,
H. Graz, Joseph A. Steinmetz,
John J. Thomas, James G. Barnwell,
E. J. Aikins, Charles M. Taylor,
Edward R. Jones, J. Morton Povol,
Hector Tyndale, E. Tatnall,
Theodore Earp, S. S. Thompson,
Samuel H. Trotter, H. Kinsey Smith,
Augustus Heaton, Wood Brooks & Stewart,
Haley & Wilson, Wm. C. Sonks,
Fries & Kraemer, Jacob Riegel,
S. Emlen Meigs, Alfred Craven.

At precisely eight o'clock the chairman and speakers ascended the platform, and amid the playing of the band and the vociferous applause of the audience, took the seats assigned them.

After this had somewhat subsided, Mr. R. P. Gillingham arose and said:

"I propose to organize this meeting by calling Mr. C. J. Hoffman to the chair. Those of you who are in favor of this will signify it by saying 'aye.'"

To this there was a loud shout of approval, the band, in the meanwhile, adding to the din. After this had ended Mr. Hoffman arose and spoke to the following effect:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

Ladies and gentlemen: I thank you for this compliment, and I consider it an honor to be called to preside over so large and intelligent an audience. Would that I were able to speak to you as my heart feels, in behalf of one who has been most shamefully and wickedly slandered.

You have met this night to show that you do not believe the false charges made by selfish and disappointed politicians.

I have never attempted to speak in public; but I feel so deep an interest in the election of that brave soldier and honest man, General John F. Hartranft, the Governor of this State, and you will pardon me for endeavoring to say few words in his behalf.

General Hartranft is known to you all as an honest man. We ask you who are they that endeavor to heap calumny on his fair name? Is it done by any of his neighbors or acquaintances of his native county? No! Go ask those who know him well, his political opponents, his old friends; see if they will not tell you he has been and is an honest man; and fitted to fill the office of Governor of this State. Yes, you will find Democrats who, a month ago, would not have voted for General Hartranft; yes, who, calming being examined, they will vote for him, to show that they believe in his integrity. Ask the eminent officers of our large banks, who have had official relations with him, and see if they don't tell you that in all their transactions he has been honest and upright and his account's correct and satisfactory. Go to your large and influential bankers, who have stood by our country, and who, by their patriotic effort, furnished one of the sinews of war during the rebellion; see if they will not tell you that we believe and know him to be an honest man."

Go ask Judge Pearson, and he tells you: "The claims both for and against the State, when brought into court by appeal, seemed to have been settled with raving and brutal energy and vigilance were observed by this department in pressing the parties delinquent to make payment. I always considered Hartranft a vigilant, honest and efficient officer, as far as I had an opportunity of judging. Personally, I have but little acquaintance with General Hartranft, but little acquaintance with General Hartranft, but from his official career officially, and I know but little of him except as learned on the trials in court.

Then, again I ask you, do any of these calumnious say that General Hartranft is in any way a scoundrel, that he owes the State one dollar? No. But by insinuation they seek to make you believe there is something wrong.

We are often told that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, but you have often seen a smoky night, supposing it was smoke, and from piles of ice, but there is no fire there, nor is there any show of fire in these malignant charges against General Hartranft; the investigating committee in the cold and icy hearts of disappointed political leaders.

As you will hear from one who is able and ready to speak and refute the charges against General Hartranft, I will close by calling on one, my friend, to go to work at once, and continue work Tuesday now until the close of the day of the second Tuesday in October next, to secure the election of that brave man who for four long years stood at home following any and all, which we remained at home following our occupations and prosperity.

Let us then, as we elect Hartranft, by a deep dent of gratitude, give him a long pull and strong pull for General Hartranft, will be well, and the election of Hartranft will be a good President, General that great General and good President, General Grant, will be secured.

Mr. Hoffman closed amid loud applause.

Mr. R. P. Gillingham then arose and presented to the audience the names of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting:

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

PRESIDENT.
C. J. HOFFMAN.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Smith, President Bank of North America.
D. B. Cummings, President of Girard Bank.
Joseph Moore, President Bank of Northern Liberties.
James L. Claghorn, President Bank of Commerce.
Deli Nobit, President corn Exchange Bank.
H. H. Houston, President Bank of the Republic.
F. F. Stief, President Southwark Bank.
James V. Adams, President Commercial Bank.
George P. Lougheed, President Penn National Bank.
George Philles, Vice President First National Bank.
Alex. Brooke, of Jay Cooke & Co.
A. J. Drexel, of Drexel & Co.
J. Hibberd Clark, of W. V. Clark & Co.
Abraham Barker, of Barker & Bro.
George Fox, of Bowen & Fox.
John L. Lawson, Merchant.
James D. Winston, Banker.
George J. Scott, Merchant.
Wm. C. Kent, Merchant.
George B. Roberts, Merchant.
Henry Croskey, Merchant.
Mahon K. Smith, Merchant.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Merchant.
Lewis Wharton, Merchant.
Charles M. Prevost.
F. A. Conner.
Henry Huddy, Merchant.
Jacob Riegel, Merchant.
Morris L. Fehl, Merchant.
Henry Perkins.
Howard Hinchman, Merchant.
James F. Doran, Merchant.
Daniel Haydock, Merchant.
Henry D. Sherrard.
Henry Davis, Merchant.
Henry Cressy, Merchant.
J. W. Gaskill, Merchant.
Henry Haydock, Merchant.
John H. Atwood, Merchant.
Geo. W. Mears, Merchant.
Samuel Work, Merchant.
Henry C. Lewis, Merchant.
Alexander Biay.
Lemuel Coffin, Merchant.
Joseph M. Stodart, Merchant.
Coffin Sykes.
Charles Borie, Banker.
Charles Wharton, Merchant.
James Long, Manufacturer.

SECRETARIES.

Edward Browning, Benj. H. Brown,
J. W. Supplee, Henry M. Day,
Joseph Leigh, Jr., Adam Eveler,
Geo. H. Colket, Wm. Murphy,
Samuel Hazard, T. Horace Brown,
Samuel L. Ward, Israel W. Morris,
S. P. Gillingham, Theodore Eary,
Edward Siter, John P. Verree,
Wm. W. Steel,

They were elected without a dissenting voice.

The President then introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. E. Harper Jeffries, who, on making his appearance, was warmly welcomed. He spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF E. HARPER JEFFRIES.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Republican party is the progressive party of the Union. Every advance step made by the people since March has been initiated and carried forward by our party in spite of the most obstinate resistance from the Democratic party. What are some of the acts of the Republican party since they have been in power? Let us see. It has given freedom, citizenship and suffrage to four millions of people; it crushed treason; enacted the homestead law, and removed the threatening difficulties with England; it has created the finest solid currency the world ever saw, as a uniform paper currency and made national bank notes worth as much in New Orleans as they are in our own city. Democrats, look at this, and the future welfare of the Republic, with its vast resources, is identified in the continuance of the Republican party; and in the prosperity of the people, it is, therefore our duty to re-elect President Grant--a man, though silent, yet during the rebellion commanded more great success and carried over one million four years of human life. He marched, captured, and occupied the capital of the Confederacy, from Cairo to Belmont, from Belmont to Fort Henry, from Fort Henry to Donelson, from Fort Donelson to Shiloh, from Shiloh to Corinth, from Corinth to Fort Gibson, from Fort Gibson to Jackson, from Jackson to Champion Hill, from Champion Hill to Big Black, thence to Vicksburg; from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, to the Wilderness, and from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, thence to Fredericksburg, from Fredericksburg to North Anna, from North Anna to Cold Harbor, from Cold Harbor to Petersburg, from Petersburg to Richmond; from Hatcher's Run to Fort Steadman, from Fort Steadman to Five Forks, from Five Forks to Petersburg, from Petersburg to Appomattox, from Appomatox to Richmond--all this time he asked for nothing. He was promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General without solicitation; he was promoted from Major General without solicitation; he was promoted from Major General without solicitation; he was promoted from Brigadier General to the rank of Major General without solicitation: he was promoted from Major General to the rank of General; and now having conquered rebellion, conquered war, and conquered peace, a grateful people then made him President. And since he has been the Executive of this great Republic he has redeemed every pledge he had promised--reconstruction completed, taxes reduced, reduction of the debt, protection to home industry--and stands to day side by side with Abraham Lincoln, the most unpretending men that ever lived. During his administration he has given to the public debt at the rate of about nine millions per month, decreased the annual interest to be paid more than twenty-three millions, and have at the same time almost abolished internal revenue taxation.

The first place they charge him with having spent in 1869 to fourteen cents in 1872, and the current of trade has flown on and the stability of the finances of the country has continued. I have the bonds of the government are worth par in good in all European markets. How is it that, without a panic, reduced the debt, and the currency go on paying the national debt? It is because of retrenchment in every department of the government, and the strictest of economy. It is because the revenues are faithfully collected. It is because the government gets so much more out of the people in taxation and collection than it did under the administration of Andrew Johnson. Now, friends, I ask you to look back to you who have stood manfully by the old ship which has outridden the terrible storm of war, and brought the nation through the blood of battle, to re-elect General Grant, and to stand fast by the old party, to stand fast by the men that were true to you during our condition for governor, General Hartranft--a man recognized as a true, tried and faithful soldier. And his public record testifies to those that should know him, and they do know him, that child-post, beauty to his unsullied reputation, spotless integrity and honesty. Permit me to say I know him well. He has many eminent qualifications. A man of strong nerve, not only as a soldier, but true and expansive patriotism, a strong sense of truth and justice, and honesty above all suspicion--such is the man to be granted the office of Hartranft's moral worth. He has always been true to liberty, always been true to this nation, and a man in whom there is no guile. And it is the duty of all good citizens, in the present emergency, to vote for Hartranft for Governor of this State, and if we do so we can, and we ought to exercise just the same judgment in the choice of our officers that we would in choosing private individuals to fill our offices. If you want to hire a clerk or salesman, a lawyer or doctor, you seek for the best you can get. You look at the faults, the defects, the qualifications of each, and select the one that you are the best satisfied with. So it is, or should be, with our political rulers. Therefore let the administration of the national and State governments be tried by the same mental condition of the people. Are you not doing better commercially and financially, as a body, than you ever were before? Business now is on a solid basis, there is more confidence among the business community and the country has almost doubled its wealth in ten years. Why change?

If the Democracy triumph in October in our State, we shall unquestionably be defeated in the grand battle of November. We all think fellow-citizens, that each election is fraught with momentous consequences to us and to our country. And really such is the fact. We have this declaration announced from the platform and through the columns of our daily journals; and thus the dismal forebodings, from frequent repetition, are discarded as the phantasy of a nervous, sleepless brain. Well-meaning citizen, or considered the idle talk of a political demagogue, who will say anything to accomplish his purpose. Nevertheless I sincerely believe, and so does the best informed citizens, we have not, since the rebels were overthrown, had so much at stake, at any election from 1865 to 1871, as we have in the year of grace 1872, in the fall election.

The destiny of the Republic for greatness and grandeur, so wisely balanced in the hands of its donors to the dim future, that the election of Mr. Greeley as President, in sympathy with the South, would forever crush out the noble experiment of "all men."

Let us stand by our standard bearer, General Hartranft, who has proved himself worthy in civil and military stations, for he has always been found battling for the rights of the people and the purity of republican institutions.

Mr. Jeffries then read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, tender their hearty support and unswerving confidence in the honesty and integrity of General J. F. Hartranft, and in his entire fitness for the position of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we point with pride to his great military fame, and to the hearty indorsement of his comrades in arms; that his great success, both in civic and military matters, shows the possession of superior mental faculties, and a power of concentration in the advancement of any undertaking, rarely to be found in public men.

Resolved, That heartily indorsing and advocating the election of General Grant, we feel our work will be much easier by advocating the claims for General Hartranft in October. Our duty, not only to the people of our State, but to the Republicans all over the country, demands that such action be taken as shall give Pennsylvania no uncertain sound as regards her vote in October and in November.

They were unanimously adopted.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. George S. Fox who spoke as the following effect:

ADDRESS BY GEO. S. FOX.

Mr. Geo. S Fox was then introduced amid applause. He said he had heard a great deal as to how Andrew G. Curtin and A. K. McClure would vote, their opinions in comparison to those of our eminent bankers and brokers and other business men amount to nothing. If I make up my mind that the election of General Grant and General Hartranft serves my best interests I will vote for them. I have no business which I am working for and a family to support. I vote as my interests are concerned, and so do you all. I was at the Saratoga summer, and had a pleasant time enjoying the salt air. One morning I picked up the papers and saw a list of thousands of deaths from fever in the swamps in North Carolina. I immediately wrote to my partner, telling him in case of such a catastrophe to immediately secure the business.

Then, again, I ask you, do any of these calumnious say that General Hartranft is in any way a scoundrel, that he owes the State one dollar? No. But by insinuation they seek to make you believe there is something wrong.

We are often told that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, but you have often seen a smoky night, supposing it was smoke, and from piles of ice, but there is no fire there, nor is there any show of fire in these malignant charges against General Hartranft; the investigating committee in the cold and icy hearts of disappointed political leaders.

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The President then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. E. Harper Jeffries, who, on making his appearance, was warmly welcomed. He spoke as follows:

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Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Republican party is the progressive party of the Union. Every advance step made by the people since March has been initiated and carried forward by our party in spite of the most obstinate resistance from the Democratic party. What are some of the acts of the Republican party since they have been in power? Let us see. It has given freedom, citizenship and suffrage to four millions of people; it crushed treason; enacted the homestead law, and removed the threatening difficulties with England; it has created the finest solid currency the world ever saw, as a uniform paper currency and made national bank notes worth as much in New Orleans as they are in our own city. Democrats, look at this, and the future welfare of the Republic, with its vast resources, is identified in the continuance of the Republican party; and in the prosperity of the people, it is, therefore our duty to re-elect President Grant--a man, though silent, yet during the rebellion commanded more great success and carried over one million four years of human life. He marched, captured, and occupied the capital of the Confederacy, from Cairo to Belmont, from Belmont to Fort Henry, from Fort Henry to Donelson, from Fort Donelson to Shiloh, from Shiloh to Corinth, from Corinth to Fort Gibson, from Fort Gibson to Jackson, from Jackson to Champion Hill, from Champion Hill to Big Black, thence to Vicksburg; from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, to the Wilderness, and from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, thence to Fredericksburg, from Fredericksburg to North Anna, from North Anna to Cold Harbor, from Cold Harbor to Petersburg, from Petersburg to Appomattox, from Appomatox to Richmond--all this time he asked for nothing. He was promoted from Colonel of a regiment to Brigadier General without solicitation; he was promoted from Brigadier General to the rank of Major General without solicitation: he was promoted from Major General to the rank of General; and now having conquered rebellion, conquered war, and conquered peace, a grateful people then made him President. And since he has been the Executive of this great Republic he has redeemed every pledge he had promised--reconstruction completed, taxes reduced, reduction of the debt, protection to home industry--and stands to day side by side with Abraham Lincoln, the most unpretending men that ever lived. During his administration he has given to the public debt at the rate of about nine millions per month, decreased the annual interest to be paid more than twenty-three millions, and have at the same time almost abolished internal revenue taxation.

The first place they charge him with having spent in 1869 to fourteen cents in 1872, and the current of trade has flown on and the stability of the finances of the country has continued. I have the bonds of the government are worth par in good in all European markets. How is it that, without a panic, reduced the debt, and the currency go on paying the national debt? It is because of retrenchment in every department of the government, and the strictest of economy. It is because the revenues are faithfully collected. It is because the government gets so much more out of the people in taxation and collection than it did under the administration of Andrew Johnson. Now, friends, I ask you to look back to you who have stood manfully by the old ship which has outridden the terrible storm of war, and brought the nation through the blood of battle, to re-elect General Grant, and to stand fast by the old party, to stand fast by the men that were true to you during our condition for governor, General Hartranft--a man recognized as a true, tried and faithful soldier. And his public record testifies to those that should know him, and they do know him, that child-post, beauty to his unsullied reputation, spotless integrity and honesty. Permit me to say I know him well. He has many eminent qualifications. A man of strong nerve, not only as a soldier, but true and expansive patriotism, a strong sense of truth and justice, and honesty above all suspicion--such is the man to be granted the office of Hartranft's moral worth. He has always been true to liberty, always been true to this nation, and a man in whom there is no guile. And it is the duty of all good citizens, in the present emergency, to vote for Hartranft for Governor of this State, and if we do so we can, and we ought to exercise just the same judgment in the choice of our officers that we would in choosing private individuals to fill our offices. If you want to hire a clerk or salesman, a lawyer or doctor, you seek for the best you can get. You look at the faults, the defects, the qualifications of each, and select the one that you are the best satisfied with. So it is, or should be, with our political rulers. Therefore let the administration of the national and State governments be tried by the same mental condition of the people. Are you not doing better commercially and financially, as a body, than you ever were before? Business now is on a solid basis, there is more confidence among the business community and the country has almost doubled its wealth in ten years. Why change?

If the Democracy triumph in October in our State, we shall unquestionably be defeated in the grand battle of November. We all think fellow-citizens, that each election is fraught with momentous consequences to us and to our country. And really such is the fact. We have this declaration announced from the platform and through the columns of our daily journals; and thus the dismal forebodings, from frequent repetition, are discarded as the phantasy of a nervous, sleepless brain. Well-meaning citizen, or considered the idle talk of a political demagogue, who will say anything to accomplish his purpose. Nevertheless I sincerely believe, and so does the best informed citizens, we have not, since the rebels were overthrown, had so much at stake, at any election from 1865 to 1871, as we have in the year of grace 1872, in the fall election.

The destiny of the Republic for greatness and grandeur, so wisely balanced in the hands of its donors to the dim future, that the election of Mr. Greeley as President, in sympathy with the South, would forever crush out the noble experiment of "all men."

Let us stand by our standard bearer, General Hartranft, who has proved himself worthy in civil and military stations, for he has always been found battling for the rights of the people and the purity of republican institutions.

Mr. Jeffries then read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, tender their hearty support and unswerving confidence in the honesty and integrity of General J. F. Hartranft, and in his entire fitness for the position of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we point with pride to his great military fame, and to the hearty indorsement of his comrades in arms; that his great success, both in civic and military matters, shows the possession of superior mental faculties, and a power of concentration in the advancement of any undertaking, rarely to be found in public men.

Resolved, That heartily indorsing and advocating the election of General Grant, we feel our work will be much easier by advocating the claims for General Hartranft in October. Our duty, not only to the people of our State, but to the Republicans all over the country, demands that such action be taken as shall give Pennsylvania no uncertain sound as regards her vote in October and in November.

They were unanimously adopted.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. George S. Fox who spoke as the following effect:

ADDRESS BY GEO. S. FOX.

Mr. Geo. S Fox was then introduced amid applause. He said he had heard a great deal as to how Andrew G. Curtin and A. K. McClure would vote, their opinions in comparison to those of our eminent bankers and brokers and other business men amount to nothing. If I make up my mind that the election of General Grant and General Hartranft serves my best interests I will vote for them. I have no business which I am working for and a family to support. I vote as my interests are concerned, and so do you all. I was at the Saratoga summer, and had a pleasant time enjoying the salt air. One morning I picked up the papers and saw a list of thousands of deaths from fever in the swamps in North Carolina. I immediately wrote to my partner, telling him in case of such a catastrophe to immediately secure the business.

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